The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, - - Proprietor.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

Rates of Advertising:

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	1 year
1 Inch.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$4.00	$6.00	$8.00	$12.00
2 Inches	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	18.00
3 Inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	26.00
¼ Col.	5.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	16.00	20.00	30.00
½ Col.	8.00	12.00	13.50	15.00	20.00	30.00	35.00	55.00
1 Col.	15.00	18.00	17.50	20.00	28.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents.

Local Notices, ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices over five lines, ten cents per line.

Professional Cards, per year, $8.

McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1879. NO. 45.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

of every description neatly and cheaply executed at the

MINER JOB ROOMS.

The office is supplied with Steam Power Presses and a complete assortment of the latest styles of type and material, and every appliance necessary for the prompt execution of

POSTERS, HANDBILLS
BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS, PROGRAMMES
STATEMENTS, ETC.

LEGAL BLANKS.

We make a Specialty of Legal Blank Printing. We keep in stock a full line of Law and Conveyancing, Justices' and Constables' Blanks, and are prepared to print any style of Blanks at short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 288, A. Y. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. H. HARD, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wilcox, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; N. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—John B. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Boyer.
County Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Jury Commissioner.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.
Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.
County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess. S. J. Gifford.
Asst Burgess.—H. S. Sartwell.
Council.—I. S. Gleason, S. Gorton, A. B. Armstrong, Carl Seaver, L. Manner, W. D. Gallup.
Constable.—E. L. Burlingame.
School Directors.—D. L. Forsyth, David Sterrett, B. D. Hamlin, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. L. Burlingame.
Justices.—G M Smith P Ford
Auditors.—W. Gifford, C. R. Sartwell, A. B. Armstrong.
Postmasters.—B. L. Knapp, J. C. Hamlin.
Judge of Election.—S. Pattison.
Inspectors.—Robert Walters, George Brownell.
Assessor.—O. M. Smith.
Assistant Assessors.—A. B. Armstrong, William Bamer.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICES, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Single Harness, - $18 and upwards.
Double Harness, - $35 and upwards.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

I. S. GLEASON

Smethport, Pa. April 24, 1879.

NEW DRUG Store

W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints, Oils Varnishes, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

NEW MEAT MARKET AND General Grocery Store

Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.

S. J. ROCKWELL.

SMETHPORT BAKERY.

M. H. PICARD'S BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY, FINE TEAS,

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

Main St SMETHPORT, PA.

WHEN YOU WANT

A Nice Piece of Meat

Call at the

MAIN STREET MARKET.

FRESH AND SALT MEAT AND FISH of the best quality always on hand.

GEO. OGILVIE,

Next door to Callar's Drug Store, Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

Cigars & Tobacco

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

I do not hesitate to say that I will sell Tobacco and Cigars at lower Prices than they have been sold in this market since the Special Revenue Tax was laid on these goods. I will sell

FINE OLD HONESTY PLUG, at 60 cents per pound

Cigars from $1.50 to $3.50 per hundred.

Havana and Yara Cigars

$3.00 to $5.00 per Hundred.

Persons wishing to purchase by the BOX OR THOUSAND are invited to call and examine samples.

A. REILLY, Proprietor.

Store opposite Catholic Church, Main St., Smethport, Pa. 16-all

New Furniture Rooms.

The undersigned has opened in his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Of All Kinds.

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES

Patronage solicited.

15 28tf] ROBERT WOLTERS, Prop'r.

Gifford & Wolters' SAW AND PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,

and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

Houses Built Entire.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

S. J. GIFFORD, C. H. WOLTERS. } v13 n8

COME TO STAY!

BergstresseR,

THE ARTIST,

Has returned to Smethport, and is ready to take the pictures of the people by wholesale or retail. He has come to stay, and will furnish

PHOTOGRAPHS OR FERROTYPES

Life-Like and Well Finished,

to old and new patrons, at reasonable rates. For the present he will occupy the old "Slide Hill Gallery" until he can put up a new building.

NEW MILK ROUTE.

Prices Reduced.

The undersigned desires to notify the people of Smethport and vicinity that he will establish a new milk route, commencing about the 16th inst., and until about the middle of October will supply fresh milk for

Three Cents a Quart.

After that date and during the winter season the price will be Four cents a quart. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

WILLIS E. RIPLEY.

Sept. 4, 1879.—1y.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

SAMUEL BUTLER, of Chester county.

THE Democrats are "unalterably opposed to every form nepotism,"—not practiced by democrats. In Delaware, according to the Washington *Star*, every male member of the Saulsbury family—and they are very many in Delaware—who is more than 21 years of age holds a public office of some kind.

REPUBLICANS should see to it that their taxes are paid. Every Republican voter who has not paid a state or county tax within two years next preceding the election (except such as are between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years) must pay such tax one month preceding the election, that is, on or before Saturday, October 4.

JUDGE GREEN will be the only Associate Justice of the Supreme Court who is inexperienced in judicial service. Of the other Judges, Chief Sharswood, and Justices Paxson, Trunkey and Sterrett left the bench in lower courts to accept their present positions. Judge Mercur had previously resigned from the Common Pleas bench to enter Congress, and he resigned his seat in Congress to become a Supreme Judge. Judge Gordon had served a brief period as President Judge several years before his election to the higher court. With the single exception of the late Judge Reed, Judge Green will be the first Supreme Judge who came directly from the bar to the Supreme bench without previous judicial service, since the election of Judges in 1851. Judge Chambers had filled a brief commission by appointment in that year, coming directly from the bar, but he failed of an election.

STILL another postmaster has a story to tell. It is not a case of the pistol this time, but of the torch and the threatening letter, and the episode occurred in West Virginia, very near to the civilized North. It illustrates the utter fatuity of those Southern whites who will deliberately assail their own interests in order to gratify partisan spite. If there ever was a useful citizen, this man seems to have been one. He fairly created a community by the outlay of his capital, spending, it is said, $100,000 in the erection of mills, houses, shops, school-houses, etc., and in the general improvement of property. Here was a prize for a thinly settled country! Here was a man, it would be supposed, toward whom all classes of the people would feel kindly, and who would be the object of a friendly conspiracy to induce him to remain where he was and continue his useful work. But no; he was "a d——d "Yankee," and that kind of man seems quite as unpopular now in the South as he was before the war. He could not even escape political hatred by refraining from very active participation in politics. Several of his buildings have been burned one after another, and now he has left the place which his wealth might have continued to enrich. There would seem to be little to hope for from a people whose party passions blind them to their own pecuniary interests, even when those interests are so plain as they were in this case. Only the slow processes of civilization, probably, can bring about a change for the better.

Those Who Have Received Grant.

General Grant during his famous tour around the globe, now happily ended, was received with distinguished honors by the following princes, potentates and powers of the earth, besides many others not mentioned:

Queen Victoria of England.
King Leopold of Belgium.
The Khedive of Egypt.
The Sultan of Turkey.
King Humbert of Italy.
Pope Leo XIII.
President McMahon of France.
The King of Holland.
Emperor William of Germany.
Prince Bismarck.
King Oscar of Sweeden.
The Emperor Francis Joseph, Austria.
King Alfonso of Spain.
President Grevy of France.
M. Gambetta.
Viceroy Lytton of India.
King Thebau of Burmah.
Prince Kung of China.
The Emperor of Siam.
The Mikado of Japan.

The New Justice.

Hon. Henry M. Green, the Supreme Court Justice appointed by Governor Hoyt to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Justice Woodward, until a successor can be elected at the general election in 1880, is a native of Warren county, N. J., where he was born in 1833. He graduated at Lafayette College, at Easton, studied law with Judge Washington McCartney and was admitted to the Northampton bar in 1849. Since that time he has had a lucrative practice, and for years past has been counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other large corporations. He has never found time to hold public offices, and the only public position he has ever occupied was a seat in the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73. He was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick. Mr. Green was counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company in the late late legislative bribery cases, and had the trials proceeded and the Commonwealth insisted on the production of copies of the telegrams received and sent by Messrs. Kemball, Quay and Salter, he would have taken the ground before the Court that the company could not legally be compelled to disclose the contents of private messages passing over its line.

What is the Remedy.

The shooting of a postmaster, because he did not allow the mails to be rifled in the interests of Democracy and Reform, occurred quite naturally in South Carolina, the State which pleases to be represented in the Senate by Massacre Butler and by Fun-at-the-Fair Hampton. Mr. Butler is the person whose sole claim to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens was that he had been more responsible than anybody else for the infamous massacree of colored people at Hamburg. Mr. Hampton is the person who made the most solemn pledges that, if left unrestrained by the presence of United States troops, he would take care that all the laws should be faithfully enforced, and all the rights of all citizens faithfully respected and defended. That he has never made any attempt whatever to keep his pledges the whole world knows. Their chief fruit was the gigantic fraud perpetrated by Hampton's friends and party through the systematic use of tissue-ballots. A State that is so represented in the Senate can hardly be expected to find local officials who enforce the laws with especial fidelity. Nor can it be expected that public opinion in such a State will lean rather to the defenders of justice and law than to the murderers of helpless colored people and the stuffers of ballot-boxes. A tree is known by its fruit, and the latest fruit of South Carolina barbarism is the presence of Hampton and Butler in the Senate.

The friends of Butler, the hero of the massacre, had been doing as they pleased at the post-office in Blackville. They had robbed the mails openly, and without resistance, in order to deprive Republicans of letters and papers to which they were entitled, and the postmistress, being of the Hampton-Butler persuasion in politics, did nothing to protect the mails intrusted to her charge. Properly she was removed, and ought never to have been appointed. Frederick Nix, a colored Republican, whose letters show that he is a man of intelligence and fidelity, was appointed, and the massacre-loving Democrats found that they could no longer tamper with the mails. Thereupon they first threatened and finally shot him, and but for the bad aim of the assassin Mr. Nix would now be as helpless as Judge Chisolm, his daughter and his boy, or Dixon, the murdered candidate for Sheriff in Yazoo County. This, in brief, is the history of the case. Senator Butler, whose sympathy with the assassins is natural, manifests his feelings by a letter, in which he sets up the usual Democratic plea, Nix, he says, was a very bad man, dangerous, turbulent and incompetent. The facts prove that Mr. Butler's assertion has not a word of truth in it, but it does not appear that being convicted of falsehood does any harm to his reputation. No doubt, now that the shooting is over, he will observe that it was a "deplorable event," but insist that it was entirely due to the fact that Nix was a bad man. All the Republicans who get in the way of Democratic assassins are very bad men, we notice.

What is the Government to do? It is physically impossible to put about every postmaster or other official in the South a sufficient military force to protect him in the performance of his duties. Yet what is a Government worth that does not make any effort to defend its officers in the discharge of their trusts? Great Britain has made it known that any nation or any mob, anywhere on the face of the earth, that assails a British official in the performance of his duty, must render a strict account. Nay, if a simple citizen of Great Britain, clothed with no official powers, and guarded only by that protecting care which is given to every subject of the British flag, suffers any wrong whatever, whether from cannibals on an island of the South Seas, from savage rulers in the heart of Africa, or from subject of the most powerful nations of Europe, it is certain that the matter will have to be settled, either peaceably or at the demand of a British army or fleet. The red-shirted mob who assassinate an officer of the United States in South Carolina or Louisiana do not dare to lift a finger against an official of Great Britain; and it must be confessed with shame that the flag of Great Britain gives a better protection to its subjects, even in portions of this country, than the flag of the United States gives, in the United States, to officials who represent its majesty and power.

It is about time this thing should stop. The remedy contemplated in directions from Washington is inadequate. A community in which a public officer can be shot with impunity is not only unworthy of any aid from the Government; it ought to be made to feel, in some definite and impressive way, that violated law has terrors for the guilty. What good would it do to close all the post-offices in lawless or rebellious towns? That would punish law-abiding citizens of distant States even more than the ignorant and brutal creatures who perpetrate a crime. When officials are shot because they try to enforce the revenue laws, is it a remedy to shut up the offices and let the community go untaxed? President Hayes should give more serious attention to this matter than has yet been given. Where individuals violate laws of the United States, and the community sustains them, and local officials refuse to enforce law against them, there actually exists a state of insurrection against the authority of the United States. It is high time to ascertain what is to be done with this condition of chronic rebellion, which exists in many portions of the South.

One hard-money Democrat in Maine at the last election voted for Andrew Jackson for Governor.

THE NORTHERN FIELD.

THE SITUATION AS VIEWED FROM THE PRODUCERS STANDPOINT.

From the Era.

The situation as viewed from the producers angle was improved at the close of the month of September and the outlook is brighter than it has been for months. The failure of the test wells around the border lessens the chances of opening up new territory and helps to more carefully define the borders of the broad field. Operators reported a decline in the production of the old wells in all parts of the field, and in some sections there was more than the regular decrease from month to month. The number of wells finished was too large, but smaller than at any time since March.

There have been 1969 wells finished in the Bradford field since the first of the year, which is an average of 218 per month. Of this number, 53 have been enumerated with the dusters. The largest number of wells was drilled in May, and the smallest number in February. According to the monthly oil reports made in the "organs of oil," 5,205 wells have been drilled in the Polar region since the first of November 1875. Of this number 221 are numbered with the dusters. Subtracting the number of dry holes, it is found that 4,984 have produced oil. In the antiquated parts of the field quite a number have been abandoned, so that the producing wells would not aggregate at the present time 4,800. Stowel estimates the number at 4,600 on the first of September. That oil is a good investment for the capitalist at the present price, there can be no doubt. It is only a question of time when the price must go bounding upward. A pretty well defined field, and increasing demand and a surplus, though declining, production have a buoyant tendency on the market. While there is money to be made by holding off, it is doubtful if there is much to be gained by drilling new wells in average territory. The price of crude has advanced during the past month, but the percentage of increase has not been as large as that in the cost of tubing, casing and rig irons. The renewed activity in some parts of the field is unhealthful and unwarranted by any late developments in the market. Not a few experienced operators believe that the true policy is to do as little drilling as possible until the winter months have passed. It will be no surprise to many if the market gravitates like the glazier during the season of light shipments. If oil were selling for two dollars it would not be more difficult to secure leases than at the present time. A royalty and a bonus of three-eighths have been paid in the Cole Creek region.

So far as new work is concerned, the condition of the field remained unchanged at the close of the month. In consequence of the drill being started at a number of the old rigs which had been standing unused for months, there were fewer rigs up and building. The number of wells drilling on the last day of the month was 231, an increase of 32 over the August number. The aggregate of rigs up and building and wells drilled was 461, an excess of four over that of thirty days previous. The increase in the number of drilling wells will insure the completion of a larger number of wells during the present month. Out of 343 wells which were drilling on the last day of the month of July, 209 wells were finished during August. The 199 drilling wells on the last day of August gave 165 wells in September. During the present month about 190 wells will be finished out of the 231 wells which were drilling at the close of September.

THE WILDCATS.

The wildcats have a dusty record for the month of September. Olmsted & Son found twelve feet of very dry sand at their test well on the Zoliff farm, three miles east of State Line on the broad gauge. It took a long time to drill the well, on account of salt water being found at a depth of more than 900 feet below the surface.

S. S. Longabugh's test on the E. J. Norton farm, in the Wetlerville district, adds one more to his long list of unsuccessful ventures. The well is located along Knight's Creek, and one mile due north of the Triangle well on Brimmer Brook. The well was drilled to a depth of 1,900 feet without finding a regular third sand. A first sand 75 feet thick was struck at a depth of 875 feet. The second, having a thickness of 35 feet, was reached at a depth of 740 feet, and a shell about one foot deep, with some gas, was encountered at a depth of 940 feet. The tools have been taken down, and the 800 feet of casing and 147 feet of drive pipe drawn. This duster narrows the limits of a possible field which may be ushered in about the Triangle well, where some oil and a sand rock have been found.

Smith & Co.'s venture south of the city of rocks and northeast of the town of Ceres, in which Dr. Wilson of Bradford has an interest, is voted worthless by all who have visited it.

The test well drilled by J. & H. O'Neil on warrant 3,901 along the Smethport road, came in dry as the majority of operators predicted. The well was drilled to a depth of 1,765 feet. Shells were found 1,600 feet below the surface, and some gas at 1,700.

Taggart, Felt & Doe are still drilling at their well on the F. S. Huver lease on warrant 2,259, at the head waters of the north branch of the Kinzua. The owners are surrounding this test well with the mysterious, and may cover it with dust.

The well of McCullagh & Pentzer, on the Crawford lease, warrant 2,246, remains the interrogation point on the field at the south. A. B. Walker and some gentlemen who wish to remain unknown, started the drill at the well on Monday. At noon on Tuesday an accident occurred by which a bailer and 1,800 feet of the sand line dropped into the hole. From Mr. Walker it was learned that the well was 2,000 feet deep when he began to drill. The tools used in drilling the well are furnished by J. M. Tait. The opinion prevails that the well is dry but it is not yet assured.

The Youngstown Oil Co.'s No. 12, on their purchase, is a gas blower. It is located north of the Brown farm and less than four hundred feet from a well which started at 100 barrels. A gray rotton sand was struck at this well at a depth of 1,723 feet.

In the Sugar Run district between Bradford and Kinzua the Pittsburg Oil Co. made a dusty test. The well was drilled to a depth of 1670 feet without finding any indications of oil. The well is located in the vicinity of the two which were drilled by Knox Bros. and Col. Gilmor several years ago. At the well of Knox Bros. near Conover's mill forty feet of third sand containing some oil was found. Col. Gilmor's well was located a mile further up the stream. Knox Bros. & Leckey hold about three thousand acres of land on this non-productive section.

Another Indian War.

ASS'T. POSTMASTER GENERAL TYNER AND PARTY BESIEGED.

On monday the Ute Indians in Northwestern Colorado attacked Col. Thornburg's command, killed the Colonel, a scout, and thirteen men, wounded many others, and killed many of their mules and horses. The command devolving on Capt. Payne, entrenched itself with its wagons and dead animals, and though surrounded by a greatly superior force will be able to hold out a few days and it is hoped until reinforcements can reach it. It is rumored that Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner and party traveling with him are with the entrenched force. The outbreak is the most startling affair in the Indian country since the Custer massacre. Should the command yet be overpowered and murdered, together with the Assistant Postmaster-General and party and Agent Meeker and family, of which there is imminent danger, the affair would prove to be one of the very worst in Indian annals. In any event the war that has now broken out promises to be a very serious one. Northwestern Colorado, where the Ute reservation is, is a mountainous, rough country, in which these treacherous and war-like savages could defy the whole United States Army for an indefinite time. The Modocs in the Lava Bed of Southern Oregon, where Canby lost his life, were not better situated for a defensive and offensive campaign than are these Utes in their familiar haunts.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Suffering Woman.

There is but very small proportion of the women of this nation that do not suffer from some of the diseases for which Kidney-Wort of a specific. When the bowels have become costive, headache torments, Kidneys out of fix, or piles distress, take a package, and its wonderful tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life.

We Have Found what the People Want.

Something to cleanse their blood and drive out all the vile humors. Something to give them an appetite. Something to give them new life, new health and vigor. Parmelee's Great Blood Purifier, will do it. No disease can exist where this remedy is used, so complete are its operations. Price $1 per bottle; sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

—Dairymen are delighted with prices realized for their merchandise, when they use the Perfected Butter Color, the invention of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. An eminent agriculturist says: "I prefer to make butter in winter, as properly colored it brings a high price.

—The Russian invited Dr. Ayer and his family to the Archduke's wedding in the Royal Palace. This distinction was awarded him not only because he was an American, but also because his name as a physician had become favorably known in Russia on its passage round the world. —*Pueblo (Col.) People.*

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic may well be called "the conquering hero" of the times. It is *the* medical triumph of the age. Whoever has "the blues" should take it, for it *regulates* and *restores* the disordered system that gives rise to them. It always cures Biliousness and Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headaches, FEVER AND AGUE, SPLEEN ENLARGEMENTS, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches and ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS and BLOOD DISORDERS; Swelled Limbs and Dropsy; Sleeplessness, Impaired Nerves and Nervous Debility; Restores flesh and strength when the system is running down or going into decline; cures Female Weakness and Chronic Rheumatism, and relieves Chronic Bronchitis, and all Lung and Throat difficulties. It does these things by striking at the root of disease and removing its causes.

Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey will relieve any cough in one hour.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief cures any pain, as Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Colic or Headache in 5 to 30 minutes, and readily relieves Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Diarrhœa, etc.

Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus Dance Specific. One bottle always cures. For sale by A. B. Armstrong. n28-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAPS

Of the Bradford or Northern Oil Region. By J. Opperman, C. E.

JUST REVISED

For sale by F. P. Wentworth, Stationer, or at my office, Bradford, Pa., and by M. A. Blakeslee, Stationer, Olean, N. Y.

Price, One and Two Dollars.

Lands Surveyed

With accuracy and upon short notice.

J. OPPERMAN,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Office east of Oil Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON, Agent of the Trustees

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1878. t

C. V. GILLIS,

dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

Built and Repaired at

F. KERNS'

WAGON MANUFACTURY,

Water St., SMETHPORT, PA.

Having engaged a competent man to superintend the wood work of my Carriage and Wagon Shops I am prepared to take orders for

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

of every description, also

WAGONS AND BUGGIES

REPAINTED,

and new work finished complete.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY,

and all orders for work in that line, either in Wood or Iron will receive prompt attention.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

in every particular, both as to workmanship and prices. Give us a trial.

F. KERNS, Prop'r.

ALFRED STURDVEINT

Has removed his

BARBER SHOP

into the front part of I. S. Gleason's store,

Main St., SMETHPORT, PA.,

Where he has improved facilities for

SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING

in the highest style of the art.

CUFFS, COLLARS & TOILET GOODS constantly on hand.

LOTS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES —AT— Farmers' Valley Depot.

The undersigned is prepared to lease very eligible lots for building and business purposes at Farmers' Valley depot, on reasonable terms. For further information call upon or address

ADAM BROCKAM,

May 8, 1878-tf Farmers' Valley, Pa.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community. GEO. W. KING.

L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport Oct. 7th and 8th.

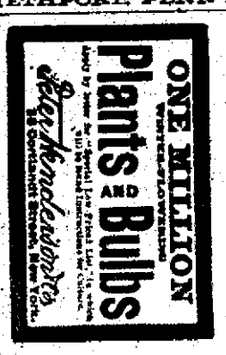
W. S. BROWNELL,

Dealer in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.



J. C. HAMLIN,

—DEALER IN

HARDWARE Stoves, Ranges,

Shelf Funiture, Tinware CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

And every article usually found in a first class Hardware establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

SMETHPORT, Pa. cor. Main & Church.

MASONIC HALL

FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse.

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

CALL AND SEE US

in our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

LEGAL BLANKS!

All the Blanks named below are kept in stock at the MINER Office, Smethport, Pa. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly filled. Any kind of blank not noted in this list will be printed on short notice at the same price of those kept in stock.

Admissible Actions,
Admissible Extra Pleas,
Amicable Revival,
Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal,
Attorney's Certificate on Judg't Note,
Affidavit and Attachment for Rent,
Attachments,
Attorneys' Receipts,
Bond of Indemnity to Constable,
Bond—Liquor,
Bond—Replevin,
Bond—Constables',
Bond of Sec'y in Partition's,
Bond for stay of exec'n,
Blank notices,
Commitments,
Constable's sale,
Collector's Sale,
Contract—Land,
Contract—Teachers,
Charters of Incorporation, with appointments—Letter of Instruction,
Deed—Warranty,
Deed—Ft. Fa.
Deed—Quit Claim,
Declaration Common Counts (2 kinds),
Execution,
Election Notice,
Foreign Attachment,
Household Mortgage,
Lease—Oil (2 Kinds,)
Lease—Land,
Mechanic's Lien,
Marriage Certificate,
Note—Judgment,
Notice of Protest,
Mare, with copy of covenant,
Oath of Insolvent (with Petition for License,
Precipe,
Precipe for Summons,
Precipe for Subpœna,
Precipe & Bond in Repleviu,
Precipe for Ft. Fa.
Precipe for Sci. Fa.,
Precipe for Summons in Ass'p't,
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice,
Plaintiff's Bond in Replevin,
Power Orders,
Petition,
Record of Judgments and Liens,
Road Orders,
Summons,
Subpœna,
Scire Facias to Revive Judgment,
Sheriff's Bill of Sale,
Statement for Judgment on Motion,
School Orders,
Transcript—Commonwealth,
Transcript—Civil,
Warrants,
Attachments for Witness,
Sci. Fa. upon Recognizance.

ORR & CHEESEMAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Smethport Office in the MINER Building.

SMETHPORT—AND—DUKE CENTER,

McKEAN COUNTY, PA.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 2, 1879.

A Mistake.

BY MARY MAPES DODGE.

Little Rosy Red-cheek said unto a clover:
"Flower! why were you made?
I was made for mother,
She hasn't any other;
But you were made for no one, I'm afraid."

Then the clover softly unto Red-cheek whispered:
"Tuck me, ere you go."
Red-cheek, little dreaming,
Pulled; and ran off screaming,
"Oh, naughty, naughty flower; to sting me so!"

"Foolish child!" the startled bee buzzed crossly,
"Foolish not to see
That I make my honey
While the day is sunny;
That the pretty little clover lives for me!"

The value of California's quicksilver yield for 1878 is estimated at $2,500,000

An extremely polite man passing a hen that was laying, said: "Don't rise, madam."

The Pennsylvania oil production has averaged 1,000,000 barrels per month so far this year.

The entire annual product of steel rails in this country is estimated at 500,000 tons.

Since the improvements of machinery, 1,650,000 men now do as much as 2,000,000 men did in former times.

Fifteen acres of land near Brooksville, Hernando county, Florida, have produced $3,000 worth of tobacco.

The slightest excess of expenditures over income is poverty, and the slightest excess of income over expenses is wealth.

The letter "O" is called the most charitable of all the alphabet, because it is found oftener than any in "doing good."

A sign posted up in a Wisconsin sawmill reads: "The saws are running—no one to touch them to convince yourselves."

That family is the best who obtain not unjustly, keep not unfaithfully, and spend in a way that produces no repentance.

There are many things that are thorns to our hopes until we have obtained them, and envenomed arrows to our hearts when we have.

An Iowa paper gives a thrilling account of the effort of a young man to take home a widow and three swarms of bees at the same time in a wagon.

They buried him darkly, at dead of night,
And without any pomp or pageant;
As they shoveled him in, they said: "All right,
He was only a sewing machine agent."

Distinguish between idleness, ignorance, want of attention and malice: words sometimes slip from the tongues which the heart neither hatched nor harbored.

At a recent Sheriff's sale in Lebanon, Pa., coffins went at a dollar apiece. At this rate, for a few dollars, a man might have laid in enough coffins to last him a lifetime.

Cotton mills are becoming numerous in India, more particularly in Bombay, and it seems probable that with improved machinery, cheap labor, and the saving of freight, they will be able to compete successfully with English goods.

A man and a woman went into the office of a Vermont justice, took an oath in this form: "What we say to each other shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and departed, presumably to do the talking truthfully.

The first oil well was bored in 1859. There are now 10,000 and the amount of capital invested in $100,000,000. Petroleum stands number four on our export list, cotton, flour and provisions only taking precedence in value.

Eben W. Keyes, of Denver, made his wife the legal owner of all his property, so that it might be out of the reach of his creditors. The wife separated from him after a quarrel, and refused to surrender a dollar. He committed suicide.

Milk is found to form an excellent solvent for quinine, and also to disguise, in a measure, the bitterness of that drug. It will be found particularly useful in administering quinine to children. Five grains in a tumbler full of milk is almost tasteless.

In northern China arsenic is mixed with tobacco for smoking, and missionaries state that the men who smoke this mixture are stout fellows with lungs like bellows and rosy cheeks. Tronsseau, and more recently Loudé, have recommended the smoking of arsenical cigarettes in lung diseases.

A certain excellent lady, better acquainted with the hymn book, than the works of the immortal bard, and violently opposed to the theatre; reluctantly consented to go to a play with her husband and son. Being asked by a neighbor what was on the boards, she innocently replied, that she did not know but tho't 'twas "Rummel and Joillet."

Formerly all American locomotives were jacketed with Russia sheet iron, and about 25,000 packages were annually imported. Now the sales of American plan-ished iron aggregate 20,000 packages, and the importation of 1875 fell to 1,000 packages. The locomotives recently made at the Baldwin works were jacketed with the American article.

"Now, then, madame, please look steadily at this place on the wall," said a photographer to an old lady, when he had put her in position and the plate in the camera. The old lady looked hard at the spot indicated, then got up and walked across the floor and minutely inspected it, and then, turning to the photographer, gently remarked, "I don't see anything there."

Some time since a young minister wished to impress his Sabbath School with the dignity of life by referring to the fact that men have souls while ordinary animals have none. Striking an attitude, he asked: "Now, children, what is the great difference between a monkey and a boy?" "The tail, the tail, the tail," came from all parts of the house, and the minister was satisfied.

Extract from a New York Tribune critique: "He has dazzled us by his brilliant and perfect technique: he has excited us by his fiery spirit: he has awed us by an indescribably serene sense of force; and so he has seized upon our sympathies; and so he has won by this series of victories over the intellect and affections, a most absolute mastery of his audiences." P. S. —"He" played on a fiddle.

Dominick Murray stars in a play entitled "Escaped from Sing Sing." Olive Logan incidentally mentioned him as a "sensational actor." He retorts that he is a gentleman, and adds: "I am pleased to say that I entertain for Miss Logan individually a feeling of profound respect, not so much on account of her literary ability, which is but limited, as on account of her stupendous cheek, which is evidently unlimited."

It is reported to his Government by the American consul at Brussels, that petroleum, which was at first hardly saleable, is now made use of by all classes in Belgium and the prejudice against the use of it in dim corn and canned meats is gradually disappearing. Mr. Wilson is of the opinion that United States merchants might create a large trade in stoves, carriages and similar articles, in Belgium, provided they established depots and agents through the country.

Fultz Wheat.

The Fultz wheat is the best variety now in the market, and if properly farmed, will yield on an average equal to any wheat in the country, says the American Miller. Many farmers claim 40 bushels per acre this season. It has a stiff straw, and does not lose any grain in handling, and when it is cut will lie compact and take up less barn room than any other variety of wheat. It will weigh 64 lbs. per bushel if clean; it always sells readily for the highest price, and the flour manufactured from it has no superior. The farmers have it in their power to have the best wheat in the country, and always find a ready sale; and why will they persist in spreading a worthless variety that will not benefit them in the least. Farmers, take warning.

Raw-hide Horse Shoes.

A method of shoeing horses with raw-hide has long been in use on the plains, and found so serviceable and convenient that it might doubtless be found useful in many places where there are long periods of hot weather. There are also cases frequently occurring, in which disease of the feet might at least be alleviated by the temporary use of shoes cut from raw-hide or properly prepared sole leather. With these, that portion of the foot which needs the most precaution, viz., the crust or walls of the hoof where it meets the sole, will be preserved from contact with hard or rough surfaces; while the frog, generally too much protected, will reach the ground and become subjected to healthful action. For farm work, upon smooth soils free from stones or gravel, this kind of shoe will be useful during the summer season. A simple strip of raw-hide or sole leather, well filled with hot pine tar to make it hard and waterproof, will be sufficient for general use. A more durable shoe may be made of two or more thicknesses fastened together by copper rivets.

Growing Chestnuts.

We have on repeated occasions suggested the growing of chestnuts upon soils where but little else will grow, as a means of profit, both in fruit and wood. The chesnut is rapid in its growth, and will in from eight to ten years begin to bear a crop of nuts from seed. The seed, however, should be planted as soon as the fruit is ripe and before it becomes dry, and should be planted where the tree is desired to stand. Chestnut will thrive almost anywhere, and would be especially valuable where timber is scarce and rough land abounds to appropriate to the purpose. A good selection of the American chestnut is the best. Our nuts are much superior to the Spanish, French, or Italian, though not nearly so large, and even grafts can be set with ease and certainty of the pear. There is always a market demand for the nuts greater than the supply, or any supply likely to be furnished.

The question is one of real interest in every section where scrub land is abundant and timber scarce; or wherever there is such land, as a means of profit with reference only to the fruit.

Edison at Home.

Of the number of persons in the laboratory, remark principally the one you may have thought of selecting, says Scribner, from the informality of his appearance. The rest are but skillful assistants to whom he is able to commit some experiments in their secondary stages. It is a figure of perhaps five feet nine in height, bending intently over some detail of work. There is a general appearance of youth about it, but the face knit into anxious wrinkles, seems old. The dark hair, beginning to be touched with gray, falls over the forehead in a mop. The hands are stained with acid, and the clothing is of an ordinary "ready made" order. It is Edison. He has the air of a mechanic, or more definitely, with his peculiar pallor, of a night-printer. His features are large; the brow well shaped, without unusual developements; the eyes light gray; the nose irregular, and the mouth displaying teeth which are, also, not altogether regular. When he looks up his attention comes back slowly, as if he had been a long way off. But it comes back fully and cordially, and the expression of the face, now that it can be seen, is frank and prepossessing. A cheerful smile chases away the grave and somewhat weary look that belongs to it in its moments of rest. He seems no longer old. He has almost the air of a big, careless schoolboy released from his tasks.

Successful Business Men the Least Hurried.

A writer in Sunday Afternoon says: "When all the rich men have set up statues everywhere in honor of the industrious, I mean to beg enough money to persuade some clever artist to execute a statue of the Dustrious man to be set up in the market place. It makes me laugh and cry by turns to go into one of our money streets and see the anxious men and boys hurrying up and down. One would think that business and hurry were partners, but they are really enemies to each other. The most successful men of business are the least hurried. What would not men give, if they could get rid of this perpetual hurry and drive, this galloping to the end of a journey only to mount a fresh steed and gallop on the next stage, the clatter of the horse's hoofs an accompaniment to all their thoughts. There is certainly something ignominious in the confession which people are constantly making, that they have no time to do this or that needful thing, and that they shall breathe more freely if they can once clear their desk, or finish this job, or wipe out this obligation. One comes to feel that Time has been borrowed from, and that one's notes are perpetually maturing, while one makes a vain effort to cancel them by giving fresh notes. We turn round in a helpless sort of fashion and berate the age we live in with its whizzing locomotives and its clicking telegraphs, as if the punctuality of railway trains and the instantaneousness of despatches were not the very friends and servants of honest leisure."

Journal Boxes for Steamers.

The advantages of good lining metal for journal boxes and bearings have been clearly illustrated in the case of the ship Glencagle, one of the tea clippers taking part in the annual race from China to London.

Last year this vessel lost the race by about one day and a half, and this was attributed to the bad working of her bearings, which were this year refitted and lined with Parson's white brass, and the crank pin brasses were replaced by manganese bronze.

The result of this alteration, we learn from a London paper, was that three more revolutions per minute were got out of the engine. The bearings ran without the slightest signs of heating, and the speed of the vessel was so increased that she made the passage in rather under two days less than she did last year, beating her former successful competitor by about one day.

Assuming the other vessel's speed to be about the same this year as last the actual gain in the speed of the Glencagle in the whole run from China, resulting from the manganese bronze and the white brass, amounted to about two and a half days; the passage from Woosung to London, including detention at Singapore and the Suez Canal, having been accomplished in thirty-eight days two hours, said to be the quickest passage on record. On examination in London the bearings were found to be in the most perfect order, and so little worn that the vessel has been started on another outward voyage.

Domestic.

Queen's Cake.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one pound of butter, eight eggs. Beat separately; add essence of lemon.

Minute Loaf Cake.—One cup and a half of sugar, half a cup of butter, one cup of milk, three cups of flour, two teaspoonsful of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda. Nutmeg.

Aunt Milly's Cup Cake.—Four cups of flour, four eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of cream tartar.

Feather Cake.—One cup of sugar, half a cup of milk, one cup and a half of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream tartar. Flavor.

Grazing of the Skin.—If the skin is raised, wet it, and put it in its place. Cover it with the thin skin taken from the inside of an egg, a little gold-beaters' skin, a cobweb, or piece of thin silk dipped in oil. Tie a piece of tape or ribbon round it, and leave it undisturbed for two or three days.

Scratch from a Cat.—A scratch from a cat is sometimes not only painful, but difficult to heal. When this is the case, the limb should be bathed with a hot fomentation of camomile and poppy heads, and a hot bread and water poultice applied, to be renewed with the bathing, every four hours.

To Clean Corsets.—Take out the steels at front and sides, then scrub thoroughly with tepid or cold lather of white Castile soap, using a very small scrubbing brush. Do not lay them in water. When quite clean let cold water run on them freely from the spigot to rinse out the soap thoroughly. Dry, without ironing, (after pulling lengthwise until they are straight and shapely,) in a cool place.

Oil Stains Out of White Cloth.—Make a strong solution of borax water—one tablespoonful powdered borax to a pint of boiling water. Place the cloth on a clean board or table, and rub the oil stains well, using a clean brush dipped into the solution. If the spots are of long standing, a very little soap may be used with the borax water. Rinse well with clean hot water, using the brush for that purpose; then rub dry with a clean, soft cloth.

Barn and Stabling.

The following plan of a model barn, is noted in a late number of The Farmers' Advocate:

The barn is 56x80; outside posts 20 feet high; purline posts 33 ft.; 5 bents, 20 ft. spans, framed according to cut. Timber used is from 6 to 8 in.; sills 8x12 in.; plank bedded on stone wall. Barn proper is 56 x60, leaving 20x56 ft. for straw house. Driving floor 16 ft. wide. Bays on each side floored with double inch boards. Double doors work on rollers. There is a ventilating door in each gable end, working with a small pulley from the floor; and on the roof, which are very useful in time of thrashing to allow dust to escape. On each side of the driving floor is a ladder reaching to the top of barn. Granary is 20 ft. square, and bins 6 ft deep on each side, leaving 8x20 ft. to keep the mill in for clearing up. Barn is well lighted. Should stone be scarce, the wall need be no higher than to clear the ground. The stable is in three parts: 1st—35 ft. is taken from one end divided in three parts; the centre is the feed room, 23x20; stables 16 ft. deep, with five stalls in each part. 2nd—a yard 56 x30, for young stock. There is a trap door at the side door to drop down straw. If water can be had a well is preferable in this yard. There is a large door on each side to drive in and take out the manure. 3rd—The cow stable is directly under the straw house, 56x35 ft., divided into three parts; centre is feed room, 25 x26, with a trap door above to let down chaff. Stables are 15 ft. deep, and six stalls on each side. All stables well lighted, as well as feed room and yard. There are outer doors for stables and inner doors leading into the centre yards. The stables are 8½ and 9 ft. high. The advantages over other stables are:—Lighter and shorter timbers. There are two rows of central posts run up to top of building, forming the purline work, and the whole building being framed into these posts makes a much stronger frame. It is handier for storing, for forks working and for thrashing; is better ventilated; all straw inside, all stock inside; manure all under cover. When a farmer has one of these barns he has all the outbuildings he requires.

Colorado Mines.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writing from Pueblo says of Colorado's prolific mines. "From all that I could see and learn from reliable sources, I give it as my deliberate opinion that the mines of Colorado have only just begun to be developed. It may be doubted whether even half, and perhaps not the best of them, have yet been discovered. Ten years ago I was in Oro City, in California Gulch. The miners were doing a moderate business, and continued to do so, without a suspicion, till within the last few months, that a bonanza district like Leadville was hid away within three miles of them. Last June a most wonderful discovery of horn silver in large quantities was made near Rosita, and so in Eagle Mountain, the San Juan districts, and Mt. Lincoln, Clear Creek, and in fact all through these lofty mountain ranges, for 300 miles north and south, and more than half as many east and west, there are doubtless mines which, if not equal to the Comstock lode, may in the aggregate furnish ten-fold more gold and silver than that wonderful deposit. Important discoveries are constantly made in the redaction of ores, and good judges estimate the product of the Colorado mines for 1878 at $10,000,000. The mines of coal and iron are of fabulous extent and richness. Coke of the best quality is made from the extensive mines near Trinidad, and nearly the entire eastern base of the mountains for 300 miles is underlaid with coal beds, some of which are fifteen feet and more in thickness. Adding, therefore, her mineral to her agricultural resources, all that is needed is people and time to develop them to make the youngest at no distant day one of the richest States in the Union."

The Secret of Soap and Water.

Hitherto no satisfactory reason has been given why for cleaning purposes the comparatively neutral soap should be better than the alkaline carbonate. In a note on the pedetic action of soap, Prof. W. Stanley Jevons offers a plausible solution of the mystery. He finds by experiment that pedesis, or the so-called brownian movement of microscopic particles, is considerably increased by the addition of soap to water, and to this action he attributes the detergent effect of soap. Pure rain or distilled water has a high cleansing power, because it produces pedesis in a high degree, the minute particles of dirt being thereby loosened and washed away. The hardness of impure water arises from the vast decrease of pedesis due to to the salts in solution: hence the inferior cleansing power of such water. If alkaline salts be added, dissolved in water, it becomes of acting upon oleaginous matter, but the pedetic action is lessened or increased. But if soap be added we have the advantage both of the alkali's dissolving power and the pedetic cleansing power. For the same reason silicate of soda is a powerful cleanser, it being one of the few substances which increase the pedetic and suspensive power of water.

A New Process with Coffee.

A German has just discovered a process which he has patented, and by which he claims to be able to preserve coffee in all its perfection, and at the same time to render it more portable and unalterable for a length of time. To effect his object he subjects the freshly-roasted and ground coffee to a pressure of from forty to seventy atmospheres (thirty-three pounds to the square inch each) in suitable cast-iron molds. The coffee is thus made into cakes, and comes into the market in a form resembling chocolate, divided like the latter by lines, to facilitate breaking into pieces of suitable size for use. The interior surface of the mold is highly polished, by which means the outer crust of the compressed coffee is made sufficiently smooth and hard to prevent the tendency of the ethereal oil of the berry to escape from the interior of the cakes. The volume of the coffee thus prepared is reduced to less than one-third of that of the original. The inventor claims that the operation does not in the least affect the good qualities of the article, and that it can be packed and transported in tin-foil, or otherwise, preserving its aroma indefinitely.

Ostrich culture is more profitable business than diamond hunting in South Africa. For breeding purposes, first-class ostriches now bring as high as $1,000 a pair. The value of the feathers exported from that region last year, was nearly $2,000,000.

The Selectmen of Wales, Mass., publish the following official notice: "Owners and keepers of Dogs must Sleet up chain up or if running at large muzzled in such a manner as will not allow of them opening their mouths for the next 60 days. The law will be strictly inforced."

X., a Bohemian who is always on the lookout for a chance to borrow fifty cents till next Tuesday, presents himself at the door of a rich acquaintance. "My master doesn't receive to-day," says the servant. "That's all right. I don't want him to receive. I want him to give. Tell him the Shah of Persia wants to see him."

A gentleman, being threatened with an infectious fever, said to his little son, who in an affectionate mood, wished to embrace him, "You mustn't hug me; you'll catch the fever." Willie, standing back, looked in amazement upon his papa, who, by the way, is a pattern of propriety, and quickly asked, "Why, papa, who did you hug?"

The General of the Jesuits is reported to be seriously at variance with the Pope, and this is supposed to account, in a great measure, for the falling off in the St. Peter's pence, which is likely to reduce the Pope to great straits, or to the acceptance of the handsome stipend offered by Italy, which he, as did his predecessor, has hitherto refused.

It was very artless, certainly, in the young girl, and very truthful also, "Mary," said her critical parent, who for some reason objected to cosmetics, "why do you use paint?" She archly replied to her paternal relative who happened to be a musician, "Well, father, for the same reason that you use rosin—to help me draw my beau."

When first class powers go to war, England cuddles down on her little island, growls and tells what wonderfully savage things she will do if thoroughly aroused—which she takes precious good care not to do; but let the ruler of some little out of the way, friendless province, but look awry and the heavy paw of a thoroughly aroused roaring lion sends him spinning a la Abyssinia.

The Chinese population of San Francisco has been lately reported as 32,000, including 7,000 servants. Of cigar makers there are 5,000; of tailors, 3,000; of boot and shoemakers, 2,800; laundrymen, 1,500; merchants and professional men, 1,000; professional gamblers, 1,400; peddlers, 2,500, while the rest are fishermen, laborers, and miscellaneous. There are 2,000 women.

Cinderellas will soon be numerous. A Vienna firm is now making a beautiful slipper of woven glass. The effect, when worn, is quite as novel as the material, for with the motions of the foot, the various hues in the glass threads blend and intermingle in a most magical manner, especially under gas-light.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the Natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect. If they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING,

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles; or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the natural action and all these distressing evils will be banished—neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take hold health will once more gladden your hearts.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such dire pain from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no Spirits, being prepared in pure water.

Your Druggist will get it for you. Insist upon having it.

PATENT SPARK-ARRESTER.
6—H. P. Upright, $450
10 " " 750
12 " " 1000
Send for our Circulars.

ESTABLISHED 1846.
8-H.P. Engine, $150.
6 " " 250.
4 " " 350.

B. W. Payne & Sons, Corning, N.Y.
Mention where you saw this.

VICTORIOUS!

HIGHEST & BEST AWARD

And Grand Medal of Honor.

Economy, Durability and Rapidity combined with perfect work,

Are Distinguishing Features of the celebrated

Giant Farm and Warehouse Pass,

MADE BY

A. P. DICKEY,

Racine, Wis.

Now having many late improvements, they are fully equal to every demand; cleaning all kinds of Grain, Peas, Beans, Castor Beans, Corn and Small Seed. They handle Wheat, Barley or Oats, without Seed Gates from Wheat, Barley and Rye. They have very perfect arrangements for cleaning Timothy, Clover, Flax Seed, Orchard Grass, and all other Small Seeds. They Chaff perfectly, and combine every qualification required to do the best work in the shortest time.

Warehouse, as well as Farm Mills, are largely constructed, both kinds requiring same space to accommodate the demand, and giving a capacity of from 50 to 200 bushels per hour, according to size of Mill.

They are shipped, boxed for ocean transportation, and "set up" or "knocked down" for forwarding inland, as requested; and in all cases put free on board Cars or Steamer. Orders filled same day as received.

Mills shipped "knocked down" go for half the freight charged as when forwarded "set up." Oleographs and Circulars supplied on application. Prices will be quoted low and on liberal terms. Correspondence solicited.

VEGETINE

Cured Her.

BELLEVUE, KY.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I must state that your Vegetine did prove to be indeed a valuable blood purifier, renovator and invigorator of the whole system. My self suffered for a length of time with a terrible sore on the leg. John took several bottles of Vegetine. The results were surprising; it cured her, while all the former remedies failed to give satisfaction.

Respectfully,
T. F. TRICE.

I know the above to be true.
HENRY WESTHEIMER,
Druggist and Apothecary, 138 Monmouth St.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been using VEGETINE for some time with the greatest satisfaction, and can highly recommend it as a great cleanser and purifier of the blood.

J. L. HANAFORD,
Pastor of Eliot-square M. E. Church.

NERVOUSNESS, and all derangements of the nervous system are usually connected with a diseased condition of the blood. Debility is a frequent accompaniment. The first thing to be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by using VEGETINE. It is a nerve medicine, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Will Cure Rheumatism.

CINCINNATI, April 9, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have used your medicine, the Vegetine, for Rheumatism with great success, and believe it to be the best medicine for that complaint that there is. I also know it to be a good blood purifier, and of the best disposition I can recommend as the best spring medicine that I have used. I take great pleasure in recommending the Vegetine to my friends.

H. MUND,
Clarke Street.

THOUSANDS will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily), that VEGETINE is the best medicinal compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities, or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; that is, in short, have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

VEGETINE

For Dyspepsia.

ASHLEY, ILL., Feb. 26, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been using Vegetine for Dyspepsia, and have tried it with it all the other medicines I ever used. There is nothing like it for Dyspepsia.

MRS. M. E. FOWLER.

I am personally acquainted with Mrs Fowler, and can certify that the above statement is true.

W. C. PAGE, M. D.
Druggist, Ashley, Ill.

THOUSANDS SAY.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and spothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even dangerous diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords immediate relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

WILCOX & WHITE

ORGAN CO.

Meriden, Conn. U.S.A.

"Children's Blow Pedals," Adjusted or removed instantly. Invented and Exclusively used by this Company.

The most popular Organs of the day!

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY.

"The Wilcox & White Organ Instructor" is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market!

Send For Illustrated Catalogue.

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE

for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the LIVER, KIDNEYS, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not injured beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or debilitated from any cause, is to increase the vital powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to remove acrid humors, allays fevers and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and re-establishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to enumerate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from KIDNEY DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA, or TORPIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or KINDRED DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle. In English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will further convince you of its sparkle than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle insures its adoption in every family, for no Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain very sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up. Such a curative agent, establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
80 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE

For sale by A. B. Armstrong who is authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.

(Successors to J. L. Gaitens & Co.)

Manufacturers of and Wholesale dealers in

Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.

WARREN ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs," also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.

OFFICE 205 MAIN ST.—3D DOOR ON BALCONY.

W. P. LATHROP STANLEY B. COWING

15-30 yr.

IMPORTANT.

The Meriden Purchasing Co., West Meriden, Conn.,

Have issued a most valuable Catalogue for household reference, containing the NET CASH PRICES at which they will sell any of the productions of the

Celebrated Factories of Meriden,

Consisting of every conceivable pattern of

Plain and Ornamental Silver Plated and Cut Glassware, lamps, chandeliers and bronzes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shears, Scissors and Razors.

The Unrivaled Wilcox & White Organs, the well-known Parker Guns, and Novelties and Specialties of many Descriptions.

Persons desiring Standard Articles of Unquestionable Merit, for weddings, presents, Ornaments or Use, at MERIDEN PRICES, can procure Catalogue free of charge at the office of this paper, or from

The Meriden Purchasing CO.,

West Meriden, Conn.

v16-26 tf.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. Is especially re- TRADE MARK.

commended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence.—The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study, and many years of experience in treating these especial diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

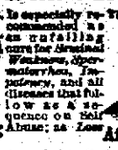
The Specific is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, or address

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Michigan Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sharpe & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh.

For sale by Druggists and by all dealers everywhere. 15-26-1y



After Taking

Before Taking Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence.—The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study, and many years of experience in treating these especial diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, or address

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Michigan Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sharpe & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh.

For sale by Druggists and by all dealers everywhere. 15-26-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE

STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes,	Cattle Loaders,	Grindstones,	Pumps,
Axes,	Chains of all kinds,	Gun Nipples,	Plows,
Augers,	Chalk Lines,	Hammers,	Rakes,
Auger Bits,	Chalk,	Hand Vises,	Razors,
Awls,	Crayons,	Handles of all kinds,	Rivets,
Axle Clips,	Chisels of all kinds.	Hasps and Staples,	Ropes,
Axle Grease,	Clamps,	Hatchets,	Rules,
Apple Parers,	Cleavers,	Hay Knives,	Safety Fuse,
Barndoor Hinges,	Clothes Lines,	Hinges of all kinds,	Sandpaper,
Barndoor Rails,	Clothes Wringers,	Hoes,	Saucepans,
Barndoor Rollers,	Coal Hods,	Hooks of all kinds,	Saws of all kinds,
Base Knobs,	Coffee Mills,	Horse Pokes,	Scissors,
Bath Brick,	Corn Cutters,	Horse Rakes,	Scoops — Coal and Grain,
Bed Castors,	Corn Poppers,	Horse Hoes,	Screwdrivers,
Bell Cords,	Crowbars,	Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere,	Screws,
Beef Pounders,	Currycombs,	Kettles,	Scythes,
Bells,	Curtain Pins,	Keys,	Sheep Shears,
Bench Hooks,	Cutlery,	Knives,	Shot,
Bench Screws,	Dippers,	Lamps,	Shovels,
Bevels,	Dividers,	Lanterns,	Sieves,
Bits,	Dog Collars,	Levels,	Spades,
Blacking,	Draw Shaves,	Locks,	Spoons,
Blind Butts,	Egg Beaters,	Mallets,	Squares,
Blind Staples,	Expansive Bits,	Match Safes,	Stoves,
Bolts of all kinds,	Faucets,	Measuring Tapes,	Tacks,
Bootjacks,	Fellies Plates,	Meat Cutters,	Tea Kettles,
Borax,	Files,	Molasses Gates,	Tobacco Boxes,
Boring Machines,	Fluting Machines,	Mop Sticks,	Tea Caths,
Brushes,	Forks of all kinds,	Moose Traps,	Tongs,
Buckets,	Freezers,	Mowing Machines,	Trowels,
Ball Rings,	Fry Pans,	Nails,	Tinware of all kinds,
Butts of all kinds,	Gate Hinges,	Oils,	Vises,
Candlesticks,	Gauges,	Oilers,	Varnish,
Cake Turners,	Gimlets,	Oil Stones,	Wad Cutters,
Calipers,	Glazier's Point,	Picks,	Washers,
Caps, Percussion,	Glue,	Picture Nails,	Whiffletree Hooks,
Carpet Stretchers,	Glue Pots,	Planes,	White Lead,
Cartridges,	Grain Sickles,	Pulleys,	Wrenches, Monkey,
Castors,	Gridirons,	Gunpowder,	Wheelbarrows, etc.
Catches,			

Main St. - Smethport, Pa.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

The Most Extensive Manufactory of Reed Organs IN THE WORLD!

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

In POWER combined with PURITY OF TONE, in DURABILITY and FINISH, these Organs are Unrivaled.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

POSITIVELY CLOSING OUT

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

Regardless of

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. DELANO R. HAMLIN

HAMLIN & SON,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE

Smethport, Pa.

as Counsel. Try causes in the Courts. Investigate Land Titles and Oil Leases. Collect claims. Do Conveyancing by Deeds, Contracts and Leases with care and dispatch.

Notary Public in Our Office.

General Agency of the Keating Lands.

STERRETT, BROWN, and ROSE,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS.

OFFICES AT { Smethport, Bradford and Eldred

DAVID STERRETT. WM. WALLACE BROWN. EDMT. H. ROSE.

BACKUS & GORTON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Smethport, Pa.

Office:—Sartwell Block, Main Street.

C. BACKUS. SHERIDAN GORTON.

W. J. MILLIKEN,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Kendall Creek, Penn'.

D FORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office: Miner Block, Church Street.

Smethport, Pa.

S. W. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)

Port Allegany, Pa.

W. I. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Duke Centre, Pa.

G. A. BERRY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, U. S. COMMISSIONER.

Office: Exchange Building, Main St.

Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.

O. A. HOTCHKISS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Main St. over Parker & Melvin.

Bradford, Pa.

R B. STONE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office with Eq. Brooks, over Pemberton's.

Bradford, Pa.

EUGENE MULLIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Main St. Bradford, Pa.

H. J. MUSE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BROWNSPORT, PA.

A. A. CRAIG,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Kendall Creek, Pa.

E. R. MAYO,

Attorney at Law & Real Estate Agent,

Eldred, McKean Co. Pa.

(Allegany Bridge P. O.)

Practices in the Courts of McKean, Potter and Cameron Counties.

J. C. STURGEON. GEO. A. STURGEON.

J. C. STURGEON & BRO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

ROOM No. 10. } OIL EXCHANGE,

BRADFORD, PA.

Physicians.

S. D. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Smethport, Pa.

H. L. McCOY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at residence, cor. Main and Byron streets.

Smethport, Pa.

E G. BROWN

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office and rooms over the Post Office.

Smethport, Pa.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,

Resident Physician P. & E. R. R.

Foster St.

Kane, Pa.

F. W. HOGARTH,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Port Allegany, Pa.

Office in his store.

LEWIS BALFOUR,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Eldred, Pa.

Business Cards.

A. C. SCOTT,

Broker and Dealer

IN

OIL LANDS.

ALSO

DOES SURVEYING AND MAPPING.

Office, No. 7 Schoonhoss Block, cor. Main and Congress streets, BRADFORD, Pa.

v16-n17

C. K. CRAWFORD,

Allegany, Bridge, Pa.,

Copying and Conveyancing,

LEGAL WRITING OF ALL KINDS,

Promptly and neatly executed.

OFFICE WITH ESQUIRE MOSES.

Business Cards.

Hotels.

WASH. DAVIS. GUST. BACHMANN.

ALLEGANY BRIDGE HOTEL.

DAVIS & BACHMANN, - Proprietors.

Meals at All Hours of the Day.

Eldred, McKean County, Penna.

P. O. Box 118. v16-n17

WM. PENN HOUSE,

Eldred, Penna.

Full supply of Fresh Ales, Wines and Liquors. Also Fine Cigars.

v16-n17

DENNIS HOUSE,

L. L. DENNIS, Prop'r.

Eldred, Penn'a, near Lattice Bridge.

First-class Accommodations for

Commercial Travelers.

Pleasant Rooms, Good Table. Reasonable Rates.

GOOD STABLING. [v16-n17

W. E. Moses & Newberg,

EATING HOUSE,

West end of Allegany Bridge.

ELDRED, PENN'A.

Full supply of Fresh Ales, Wines and Cigars.

Warm Meals at All Hours. Ice Cream in its season. v16-n17.

BENNETT HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

SMETHPORT, PA.

A. HAMAR, Prop'r.

This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE.

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

B. F. WRIGHT, Poprietor.

First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

BENTON HOUSE.

Larrabees, Pa.

C. H. MOORE - - - Prop't.

Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. RR depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. SARTWELL, - PROPRIETOR.

The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest style for the convenience of Guests.

OLEAN HOUSE.

OLEAN, N. Y.

Geo. VanCampen & Sons, Proprietors.

Centrally located, East side Main Street. First class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.

GEO. VAN CAMPEN. JAS. K. VAN CAMPEN. GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JR.

BONNEY'S HOTEL.

Refitted and Furnished.

ONLY 3 MINUTES WALK TO POST OFFICE AND R. R. DEPOTS.

BONNEY & WARNER, - Proprietors.

Corner of Washington & Carroll Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. BONNEY, formerly of U.S. Hotel.
GEO. W. WARNER.

BRADFORD HOUSE,

380 *Exchange, Cor. Louisiana St.,*

Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

ED. SEIL, - - - Proprietor.

Broezel's Hotel,

cor. Seneca and Wells Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

First Classin every respect.

John Boezel - Prop'r.

NICHOL'S HOUSE.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.

F. S. NICHOL'S : : : Proprietor.

This House is new, and is located on MAIN ST. away from the noise of the cars.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

Fillmore House,

Cor. Michigan and Carrol Streets,

Buffalo, N. Y

Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.

This house is a been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

R. SULLY - - Prop'r.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE.

OLEAN, N. Y.

(Opposite Union Depot.)

F. N. ARNE, : : : : Proprietor.

This House is new, and is elegantly furnished throughout and is the most centrally located Hotel in Olean.

OPPERMAN'S

LATEST

OIL MAP,

Embracing the greater portions of the townships of Bradford, Keating, Lafayette, Hamilton, Hamlin, and Wetmore, and showing mainly from actual surveys the positions of all streams, roads and allotments, with names of owners.

For sale by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport, Pa., or sent by mail on receipt of price, $5.00, if ordered of

J. OPPERMAN,
Bradford, Pa.

SELECT POETRY.

The Three Wise Men.

BY JOEL BRUSH.

Three wise old men were they, were they,
Who went to walk on a winter day.
One carried a club to dig for pickle;
One wore an ulster to keep off prickles;
The third, and he was the wisest one,
To kill the mosquitoes, carried a gun.

"Oh dear!" cried one, "Three wise women I see!
The only chance for our lives is to flee!"
So they ran till they reached the great north pole,
And up in the steadiest way they stole;
But high at the top sat a Polar bear,
Which filled the three wise men with despair.

One used his club for a parachute;
One from the stock of his gun did shoot:
The third, in the ulster, fainted away,
And there he'd have lain to this very day,
If the three old women had not appeared,
And found them all more hurt than sheared.

One fanned the ulster into life,
For which he gladly made her his wife:
One caught the club man on her ladder,—
'T was hard to tell which felt the maddest,—
And the third, before he had time to ask it,
Carried the sportsman off in her basket.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RIVAL'S WREATH.

A Startling Scene that Horrified an Italian Audience.

At length the night came, and all Naples crowded to the opera to hear Gambrica, the most powerful, the most gifted, the most renowned and dazzling cantatrice that had ever ravished heart, senses and breath from the fiery-souled inhabitants of that celebrated city. The enthusiasm of the Neapolitans for music under any circumstances is inconceivable to the people of a colder climate, but Gambrica had excited it beyond itself. Her figure, large, symmetrical and commanding, recalled Cleopatra or Juno. Her features were sweet and noble. Her eyes, endowed with the power of music, carried with every glance the highest emotions of poetry and music. The public worshipped her. She was an empress—a goddess. It was curious to witness the tempest of delight which involved the assembly and overwhelmed the performances in a chaos of frantic acclamations.

Gambrica was an Italian. With her first breath she had inhaled fire from the sun. Had she been born in Nova Zembla that bosom had held a heart of passion. Enthusiasm for good or evil would have been her leading quality. Had she been bred in the cell of a convent her vestal veins would still have run fire. Education might have modified her impetuous disposition; it could not have chilled it utterly. But her education! The air of the north had never cooled her blood. She knew not the awful solemnity of solitude. She had always lived in the glare of public observation and quaffed the intoxicating draught of public applause. It had become to her a necessary aliment—a want—a demand of her nature. Without it she would have faded as a rose without light. It was her air—her sunshine. For years she had been the most potent attraction in her fairy theatrical world. In infancy she danced like a fairy or floated as an angel amidst murmurs of delight. As ripened her form and touched it with the fascinating graces of girlhood she had dazzled mortal eyes as sylph, naiad or princess, and at length, years rolling like summer hours over the rose, had only expanded it into a greater loveliness, had only awakened new and more dangerous power, she had queened it as if indeed a veritable enchantress. Aided by all the magic of poetry, painting, music and romance—now amid the gorgeous story of Oriental lands, now leading on the warm dreams of the burning South, now spell-bound in the far gone days of Arabian fable—to the sober inhabitants of the outer earth she was only known as the heroine of those magnificent phantasmagoria. Adoring fame and dwelling amid its beams as the eagle near the sun, she had little sympathy with or knowledge of the the common earth. Wealth was gathered by her as if it floated in the streams. She scarcely knew ambition, for she was on the "topmost round."

The world was below her, mankind at her feet, and at the sound of her voice they bent, or rose like the sea beneath the trident of its monarch.

She was the embodied dream of the poet; she became in turn, each passion; she was the priestess of nature, a creature half earthly, half divine.

He who had not seen Gambrica had seen nothing. He who had not heard her had not lived.

It was a bright life that she led—her simple appearance forever greeted by thousands and thousands with tumultuous rapture; her rising upon nations like that of Aurora, whose approach chases the shadows and overspreads the sky with rosy light.

Upon this night, after a long absence, she was to appear in her best part. The Neapolitans attended, for a thousandth time, to enjoy the wonders and witness the triumph of their queen of song.

The second part of the piece was entrusted to a young girl who had tremblingly ventured to make her *debut* upon this evening. Her simple and sweet taste, the quality, extent and power of her voice, had more than once gained a word of condescending encouragement from the despotic mistress of song. She did not come on until after the entrance of Gambrica, by whom, as well as by the audience, her unpretending efforts, her unpronounced name, had been unnoticed. But scarcely had she appeared when a murmur of applause ran through the audience. Nothing more unlike Gambrica could be imagined; yet so soft, ingenuous, modest and *spiritualle* were her air, shape and countenance, and so wonderful was the impression created by her appearance, confirmed and deepened by her voice and grace, that, as if by preconcert, an audible and universal whisper of "Who is she?" was heard, and a general stir from all parts of the house. As though afraid to give utterance to their emotions in the usual manner, the audience remained for some moments in a kind of *suspense*, looking to behold a heavenly illusion dispelled and this lovely visitant utter some tone or make some motion to rollnk her in their minds with their associations of earth. She proceeded, however, in her part; she gave a few introductory passages in the same new and exquisite manner, till at the end of a brilliant and most difficult solo, executed with a taste, ease, simplicity and power not excelled, not equalled by Gambrica herself, a startling "Brava!" "Brava!" attered in the tone of one carried away by rapture, broke the spell of silence and shook the house.

The performance was stopped, the audience rose in a body; handkerchiefs, gloves, hats waved in the air from the high dome to the feet of the lovely being, herself astonished at the tumult she had raised. Gambrica, from the green-room, heard these ominous sounds and felt the boards tremble under her feet. She hastened forth, and from an unobserved retreat, beheld the sight blasting view of a rival, potent with all the spells of grace, youth, beauty, genius—raised like Venus, full formed from the deep, mounted upon her podestal, waving her wand, and wielding, with a hand yesterday feeble and unknown, all her thunders. From the lips of hundreds, too, she heard undisguised raptures, sanctioning, leading on the triumph of the new and all resplendent enemy. Her own rang in the continual and clamorous peals. Each one seemed a bolt thrown to her own head. Her breath failed, the strength forsook her limbs, rage and despair seized her bosom, paralyzed her efforts and painted themselves on her countenance. It happened that the piece represented a tale not unlike the reality of those interests and emotions which were thus brought into action, and that the two competitors before the audience bore roles which gave a fatal illustration of the downfall of long, successful ambition before the rising of a purer and lovelier star.

Marina gained each moment in the esteem of the audience. The very dissimilitude between her and Gambrica gave a new impetus to her success. For the first time the world discovered that nature had other grops than those which they had worn to the exclusion of all others, and with the caprice for which they are celebrated, they were prepared in an instant to throw aside that of which they became weary. After Gambrica, Marina pleased by force of novelty and contrast.

Gambrica felt that the sceptre was slipping from her hands. The applause which she subsequently received was not what it had been. She left the stage, having lost all inspiration, trembling, desperate as though an evil spirit had taken possession of her. A large mirror hung in the green-room. She gazed at herself in it. Her countenance was haggard, her features dark and heavy with passion, and, to throw the last shadow over her gloom, at this inopportune time and miserable moment she detected a wrinkle on on her brow, and in the dark and glossy hair parted over her forehead two or three lines of white. It is thus that mortality breaks upon the aspirations of the earthly dreamers. The curtain fell, but the audience remained, and, with vehement clamors, demanded the manager. On his appearance a general cry expressed the wish that Marina should receive as immediate engagement as prima donna. The ready caterer for their pleasure acquiesced, of course delighted to find a new treasure. Three heavy rounds of applause, offering a parting tribute to the newly risen star, and then night, calm and quiet, settled over the glittering bay and half aerial mountains, the silent and the sleeping city. For some days nothing was talked of but Marina. How capricious is the popular judgment! How utterly it will be ravished to-day with that which to-morrow will be flung by and forgotten! Gambrica's name was scarcely heard but as the precursor of an invidious comparison. Marina filled every heart. Marina was uttered by every lip. Marina was the theme of every cafe, every street, every square.

"How unlike Gambrica!" was the ungrateful exclamation.

"Ah! *poverina*, she has had her day," cried one.

"She was good, but she is terrible *passe*," said another.

"For me," cried a third, "I always knew she was overrated."

"A sunflower by the rose," said a fourth.

"Too large, too round, too tall, too heavy; her hair too black, her eyes no softness," added a fifth.

"Then," said the first, "how over-dramatic! We are too cloyed with a too studied and too voluptuous style. Nature is too elaborately improved upon. Nothing is left to itself. She may be the first of her school, but the school of Marina is the first. Did you observe her attitude last night when she drew her dagger?"

"She is a great singer, though," ventured a little dandy who had not heard Marina.

"Certainly very great, but she is always the same."

"And what horrid faces."

These structures are general. They were the first that Gambrica had ever encountered. They fell on her heart like lava.

Again the night came, and the theatre was besieged by an enthusiatic throng. Equipage after equipage dashed up; party after party hastened in; each seat was filled; the isles were crowded; the lobbies overflowed: all the nobility, fashion, science and beauty fortunate enough to secure places were assembled. Sounds of impatience arose. Never had there been a more brilliant audience.

In a small private box over the stage, in full view, sat Gambrica alone, a spectator of this eventful hour, dressed in a simple white robe. No ornament on her uncovered head, but the raven hair parted over her brow. It was observed that once or twice her dark eyes flashed and that her cheeks were pale.

"Poor Gambrica!" whispered many; "her day is over."

Marina appeared. Not her fondest friends had dared to depict so great a triumph. She was trebly successful—as the loveliest creature that was ever seen, as the most touching, noble and pure actress, and as a singer, trancendant over all her predecessors. Her voice was a phenomenon. She herself had never before known all its deep powers, its divine revelations. As she proceeded in her role, at each instance subduing, electrifying, inspiring her hearers, their enthusiasm and applause arose to an exaltation indescribable, and when she had sung the finale several times, each time more charmingly, the rounds of applause were blended into one continued shock—the audience rose in a delirium, an ecstacy rarely seen outside of an Italian opera house, and crowns, verses, wreaths, flowers, laurels and roses were showered down at her feet.

She stood silent, trembling, overwhelmed in the presence of these thundering thousands, her hands crossed upon her heaving bosom, her eyes bent modestly and gracefully to the ground. Few sights are more striking than the interior of a spacious theatre completely crowded, around, above, row behind row, circle after circle, tier over tier—an amphitheatre of heads; the floors, the ample walls, swaying with a sea of faces alive with human intellect, lurid with burning eyes, from the stage lights back to the receding columns, melting into vague masses up to the roof; and these thousands of awakened minds concentrated upon one creature, worshipped like a deity. Next to a Roman ovation scene the half, mournful triumphs of an opera.

Gambrica rose, attracting universal attention, and for a moment the stormy roar abated. The dethroned Queen lifted her tall figure, and turned her eyes upon the multitude. In her hand, and resting upon the balustrade, she grasped a massive wreath of ever living green.

"Generous Gambrica," cried a voice, "she will award the wreath!"

The most lively applause followed this suggestion, proclaiming at once that it was magnanimous and just, and the lips of a thousand echoed, "The wreath, the wreath!" Then there was a moment's silence.

"Let her advance!" was heard distinctly in every part of the house, in the silver tones of that well known voice.

Marina, her lashes glittering with tears, her cheek flushed, her bosom heaving with delight, advanced a few steps and bent her beautiful head in an attitude sweet as Psyche before the mother of Love.

That arm, majestic, was raised aloft. The wreath was cast. A chaos of applause greeted its fall; but high, shrill and audible above the roaring thunder pierced the shriek of that beautiful victim.

Marina fell dead upon the boards, crimsoned with her blood.

The fatal wreath was of bronze.

Italy is the land of poetry, even in its *crimes*. The incident is said to be a literal fact of recent occurrence.

Nine Subjects for Thought.

The following three were recited from memory by a young lady of Meadville, Pa.:

1. Three things to admire: Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

2. Three things to love: Courage, gentleness and affection.

3. Three things to hate: Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

4. Three things to delight in: Frankness, freedom and beauty.

5. Three things to wish for: Health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

6. Three things to avoid: Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

7. Three things to fight for: Honor, country and home.

8. Three things to govern: Temper, tongue and conduct.

9. Three *things* to think about: Life, death and eternity.

An Oratorical "Son of Toil."

"Feller-citizen," said he, "I'm a hard-fisted son of toil. I'm a bricklayer by trade, and not a bit ashamed of it. No, sir: I wasn't born with a silver spoon into my mouth or cradled in the lap of luxury. I'm a self-made man, gentlemen."

"You'd better have let out the job," remarked a voice in the rear of the hall.

He scorned to notice the interruption, but proceeded.

"Yes, feller-citizen, I'm proud of having risen by honest industry, proud of aspirin' to solicit your sufferage as a true representative of labor; as one who has contributed to build up this community by the sweat of his brow and the work of his hands. [Applause.] As I was saying, I'm a bricklayer by trade. I've worked to raise more than half the palatial mansions, magnificient commercial structures, and heaven-pointing spires which beautify and adorn our town. [Great enthusiam.] And here, right here, gentlemen, are the identical tools with which I have carved out my way to prosperity."

Here the orator exhibited a trowel and hammer amid deafening plaudits.

"Pass 'em this way," said an excited listener, evidently belonging to the working class; "let me gaze onto them relics."

The tools were handed to him and he scrutinized them with deep interest.

"You say you work as a bricklayer?" said he, turning sharply to the orator.

"Yes."

"And with them tools?"

"Yes, sir; those are the very tools I bought when I started as a journeyman. To them I owe all my prosperity."

"Well, then, I must say you deserve great credit. So does any man that could lay bricks with such weapons. Gentlemen," turning to the audience, "just look at 'em. It's a gardener's trowel and a carpenter's hammer!"

Tableau!

Longfellow's Home.

Mr. Longfellow's house at Cambridge, says Scribner, is one of the few American houses to which pilgrimages will be made in the future. It was surrounded with historic associations before he entered it, and is now surrounded with poetic ones,—a double halo encircling its time-honored walls. It is supposed to have been built in the first half of the last century by Colonel John Vassal, who died in 1774, and whose ashes repose in the churchyard at Cambridge under a freestone tablet, on which are sculptured the words *Vassal*, and the emblems a goblet and sun. He left a son John, who lived into Revolutionary times, and was a royalist, as many of the rich colonists were. The house passed from his hands (for a suitable consideration, let us hope) and came into the hands of the provincial government, who allotted it to General Washington as his head-quarters after the battle of Bunker Hill. Its next occupant was a certain Mr. Thomas Tracy, of whom tradition says he was very rich, and that his servants drank his costly wines from carved pitchers. He appears to have sent out privateers to scour the seas in the East and West Indies, and to worry the commerce of England and Spain; though why he should induce the galleons of Spain in his free-booting voyages is not clear. He failed one day and the hundred guests who had been accustomed to sit down at the banquets of Vassal house, were compelled to find another host. Bankrupt Tracy was succeeded by Andrew Craigie, apothecary-general of the northern provincial army, who amassed a fortune in that office, which fortune took to itself wings, though not before it had enlarged Vassal house, and built a bridge over the Charles River connecting Cambridge with Boston and still bearing his name.

In the summer of 1837, a studious young gentleman of thirty might have been seen wending his way down the elm-shaded path which led to the Craigie house. He lifted the huge knocker, which fell with a brazen clang, and inquired for Mrs. Craigie. The parlor door was thrown open, and a tall, erect figure, crowned with a turban, stood before him. It was the relict of Andrew Craigie, whilom apothecary-general of the dead and gone northern provincial army. The young gentleman inquired if there was a room vacant in her house.

"I lodge students no longer," she answered gravely.

"But I am not a student," he remarked, "I am a professor in the University."

"A professor!" she inquired, as if she associated learning with age.

"Professor Longfellow," said the would-be lodger.

"Ah! that is different. I will show you what there is."

She then proceeded to show him several rooms, saying as she closed the door of each, "You cannot have that." At last she opened the door of the south-east corner room of the second story, and said that he could have it. "This was General Washington's chamber." So Professor Longfellow became a resident of this old historic house, which had been occupied before him by Edward Everett and Jared Sparks, and which was occupied with him by Joseph E. Worcester, the lexicographer. Truly, his lines had fallan in pleasant places.

He jumped on board the railroad train
And cried "Farewell, Lucinda Jane.
My precious, sweet Lucinda!"
Alas, how soon he changed his cry,
And, while the tear stood in his eye,
He said: "Confound-house cinders!"

—Yawcob.

At one of the Whitehall Sunday-schools a teacher was instructing her class about the Prophets. She finally put the question, "Why don't we have prophets now?" and asked a boy who could answer it to hold up his right hand. A little hand of a 6-year-old boy went up quickly. "Well, my little man, why is it we do not have prophets now?" "Because, ma'am, my papa says that the times are so hard."

"Look into me eyes, me darling, and tell me you are mine," sang a smooth-faced stripling beneath the cottage window one dewy eve in June. She looked into his eyes seven years later, about the time he was to wed another girl, and vowed to be his unless her damaged affections were poulticed up with a thick swadding of greenbacks. How constant is woman! First in love, last in peace, and always ready for a breach of promise suit.

We don't know that any man ever owned an umbrella for two years. That is, the same one. If there is any such man in this country, we should be pleased to receive his name and address, not necessarily for publication, but merely as a guarantee of good faith. We think he would be a curiosity, and would, furthermore, be quite an acquisition to some traveling show. Besides, we should like to borrow his umbrella.

Population of China.

A leading and educated Chinaman, *Kwang Chang Ling*, is writing letters to California journals, in which he tells us much about China that we have not hitherto known. For instance, that the population is only 100,000,000 or 120,000,000, instead of 450,000,000, as generally reported; that the country has reached the limit of agricultural development; that the population and prosperity have been decreasing since 1761; that unless improved machinery and methods adopted from the Western countries, the people will not be able to support themselves, since they are already as poor as possible and live; that the wealth of the Empire is in the hands of the few, and that with a diminishing population and increasing wages at home, there can be no great tide of immigration to this country, so Americans need have no fear.

Farm Life.

It is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most sane and natural occupation, and ought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and thrive without land? He writes his history upon his field. How many ties, how many resources he has; his friendships with his cattle, his team, his dog, his trees, the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields; his intimacy with Nature, with bird and beast, and with the quickening elemental forces; his co-operations with the cloud, the sun, the seasons, heat, wind, rain, frost. Nothing will take the various social distempers which the city and artificial life breed out of a man like farming, like direct and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches him patience and reverence, and restores the proper tone to his system.

Cling to the farm, make much of it, bestow your heart and your brain upon it, so that it shall savor of you and radiate your virtue after your day's work is done!

A Bird in a Balloon.

Miss Nellie Thurston made a balloon ascension from Oneida, New York, the other day, and after a journey of sixty miles, landed safely at Burlington Flats, Otsego county, making the distance in forty minutes. She took with her a humming pigeon from the Oneida community, and when she reached an altitude of three miles, undertook to release it. Miss Thurston opened the cage, but the bird would not fly. She then put it on the edge of the basket and it immediately jumped down to the bottom and nestled by her in a manner which seemed to say: "Please protect me."

Miss Thurston said she felt sorry for the pretty little bird, and dreaded to throw it out, but thought she would try it again and see if it would not go willingly; so she sat it on the edge of the basket again, when it immediately alighted on her shoulders. She then took it in her hand, gave it a gentle toss, but instead of starting for the world below, it sailed around the balloon several times and alighted again in the basket. She took it again in her hand, petted it, and with words of sympathy and assurance she gave it a kiss, saying, "Birdie, you will get home all right," and the pigeon, as if comprehending the words of kindness and assurance, flew from her hand and was soon lost sight of. It did not, however, reach its home until the next day.

Labor and Living.

If the complaints we hear about labor mean to convey the idea that labor is to be got rid of, then we may be certain that they will prove of no effect. For work is the common lot of man. We are happier when we are employed, and especially when employed upon worthy objects and ends. To produce, to wring support out of the closed hand of Nature, is the condition of existence itself. It may seem hard, but it is through discipline that we should never choose for ourselves, that we gain strength and confidence and power. This dissatisfaction with labor is no good symptom. The problem for society to solve is, how much labor should be submitted to, and when leisure shall begin. Saving is the objective point of labor. We work, consciously and unconsciously, in order to gain time, that we may put it to still higher uses. The workingman who keeps that in view will always know why he has to be industrious.

Men can subsist themselves in general on much less than they do. With the enlargement and elevation of the thought comes an improvement in the desires. We care less for the gratification of the senses, and think more of the liberty of the higher portion of the being. Labor is for a use only. In the first place, before we have got our bearings in life and really understand what it is all about, it keeps us out of the thousand forms of mischief engendered by idleness. After industry has confirmed our habits and got us into shape for usefulness, we begin to cast about to see how it can be applied to the broadest and highest aims. Work has thus led us to reflection. It is then that its sanitary juices begin to tell on the health and growth of the being. The farmer at the plow and the mechanic at the bench is yet to see how work done by his hands is a minister to the noblest evolution of all the faculties of his nature.

Heat and Light in the Sick Room.

A recent writer gives the following sensible suggestions on this subject:

Each person in a room should be supplied with 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour; and this should be done, where possible, without creating a perceptible draft, for the nervous irritation induced by drafts is liable to produce internal inflammations.

The temperature of the sick room should be kept at a uniform height, the best average being from 65 to 70 degrees Fah., except for infants or very old people, who require a temperature from 75 to 80 deg. Fah.; and for these it is especially important to guard against changes, and to keep it as uniform as possible. All cases of fever require a temperature lower than the average, as from 50 to 60 degrees F., to assist in reducing the high temperature of the body; but when the fever subsides, and there is much debility remaining, the temperature should be raised somewhat above the average.

As a patient can bear a greater degree of cold when in bed than when out of it, convalescents from severe disease, fevers especially, should have the temperature of their rooms higher than that maintained during the height of the attack. Diseases of the air passages, as croup and diptheria, require a high temperature (80 degrees to 85 degrees Fahrenheit) and a moist atmosphere. The best method for heating the sick room is by the open grate fire. The sick room should not be darkened by blinds, except where there is a disease of the eyes, with photophobia, or when the patient is very restless and cannot sleep; then strong light must be excluded. Otherwise the sunlight should be allowed to enter and act chemically by decomposing the noxious gases, and thus purify the air. Of course it is not advisable to place the patient under a strong uncomfortable glare of sunlight, nor in summer to allow the sun's rays to shine into the room and raise the temperature too high. Artificial light has no useful effect but does harm by burning up oxygen.

Ladies, don't keep a business man waiting when he asks an all-important question. He may have another engagement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Have Just Received an elegant Line of

FALL GOODS

Which they are Offering at

VERY LOW PRICES!

Their New Stock Embraces an Unusually Fine Line of

Men & Boys' Clothing

AND

Prints & Dress Goods

That cannot fail to please. Also a lage assortment of

MUSLINS & SHEETINGS.

Their Shelves are Loaded with

UNUSUALLY FINE STOCK

And their patrons and friends are invited to

CALL AND INSPECT.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES!

—o!o—

W. D. GALLUP,

Is now prepared to exhibit a Large stock of

DRY GOODS AND DRESS GOODS

ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

—o!o—

The Grocery & Boot & Shoe Department is Always Complete.

Drugs, Patent Medicines,

School Books, Blank Books,

STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT THE

DRUG AND BOOK STORE

OF

A. B. ARMSTRONG, SMETHPORT, PA.

AT

Armstrongs Jewelry Store

may be found a full assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.

Roger's Best Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Castors, Cake Baskets, Syrup Cups, Mugs, Pickle Dishes, Napkin Rings, and all Goods Manufactured by Rogers Bros.

—o—

A FULL LINE OF TOYS FOR THE "LITTLE FOLKS."

—o—

A FULL LINE OF PRESENTS FOR THE "BIG ONES.

—o—

Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine

—o—

Agent for WANAMAKER & BROWN'

LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

—o—

Call And Get Prices---Buy And Be Happy.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., October 2, 1879.

L. W. MASON

Has rented from STECHT & SASSE the lower story of the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING

SMETHPORT, PA.,

and has fitted it up for a first-class

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKS,

where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in first-class order. All kinds of

REPAIRING

done with neatness and dispatch. A full line of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE

always on hand.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—It is stated that the new directory of the "city" of Bradford foots up only 3,600 names.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—The Olean Board of Education propose to enforce the attendance of children at school.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—The Elmira Rolling Mill Company have agreed to advance the wages of their employees five per cent.

—The front of Pierce's Billiard parlor has been very much improved by the erection of a large translucent sign.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. tf.

—The agent of the McK. & B. railroad at Larrabee now sells tickets direct to Smethport by way of F. R. Knapp's bus line.

—Upon a petition of the citizens of Wetmore township, M. O. Conner was appointed constable by the court last week.

—Some of the teachers and the school board of Williamsport have been arrested under the civil rights bill for refusing admittance to colored children.

—The Longabaugh well is dry beyond a doubt, and has been abandoned. The depth at which the drill stopped was twelve hundred and nine feet.

—Miss Mary Tracy, the highly respected sister of Andrew Tracy, has gone to Harrisburg, as we understand, to personally appeal to the Governor for a pardon of her brother.

—We have added to our office furniture a fire and burglar proof safe, and our delinquent subscribers need not hesitate now to trust us with the amounts due for fear we may lose the money.

—Dorsey Bros' No. 1, on the Duke and Howard purchase, Kansas Branch, finished drilling Thursday night. She flowed over 100 barrels through the casing in the first twenty-four hours.

—Wanted—by a child about eight years of age—a home. Now is the time for the unfortunate ones who were never blessed with children. Inquire for Charlie Underwood at the hotel De Sartwell.

—Dr. L. M. Raub has distributed bills announcing that he will be at the disposal of his patrons of Smethport and vicinity on the 7th and 8th insts. His headquarters will be at the Bennett House.

—Eugene Leuts, surveyor, C. Jones, J. McDade, J. Evinson and D. T. Hall were appointed last week as viewers in the matter of a proposed extension of the road from Kane depot to Stevens mills to the Warren county line.

—There will be an adjourned court of Quarter Sessions during the week commencing on fourth Monday of this month, proceeded by an adjourned argument court commencing on the third Monday.

—Dr. B.F. Lewis will be at the Wright House on Monday the 13th inst, remaining during the week. Persons in need of Dental services will do well to bear this date in mind and call upon him. 45-46

—While we regret that Hon. H. W. Williams was not appointed to the vacant seat on the Supreme Court bench, we feel that it is a matter of congratulation to this Judicial District that he is to remain for a time in his present position.

—The Wright House is being decidedly improved on the outside by two coats of paint. The work is being executed by J. K. Odell, who informs us that he has a like contract of the Bennett House, which he intends commencing as soon as the job is finished.

—There will be two weeks of Court this month and also two weeks in December. Judge Williams is of the opinion that if this thing continues he may as well move his family to Smethport. We should be very glad if circumstances should render such a step necessary.

—M. F. Beebe, the architect of the new Court House, was in town yesterday in consultation with the Commissioners. It was decided to entertain proposals for finishing the entire building as well as for the separate portions mentioned in the advertisement.

—The County Commissioners have been so fortunate as to secure the services of David Sterrett as additional advisory counsel. He is conceded to be one of the most careful and safe counsellors at the bar of the county, and if any one needs a safe legal advisor it is certainly the county.

—If a certain young cornetist in our neighborhood was a poor orphan boy we would appreciate his favorite selection of "What is home without a mother," but as long as we are aware of the fact to the contrary we will tender our thanks for the serenade of four or five hours daily and propose the doxology for a change.

—Mr. J. G. Strong subscribes himself to a letter in another column in which he assumes in behalf of the Sabbatarian society to resent the facetious remarks of "James" in our last issue. Although we are well aware that he totally misunderstands and misrepresents the intention and spirit of the communication to which he refers, yet we permit the publication of his "reply" for the purpose of giving "James" a chance to deal with his critic in his own way. "James" has the floor.

—The gents' and boys' clothing department of Haskill & Gifford's store now occupies a portion of the second floor. This arrangement is a vast improvement giving room for a better display and more convenient handling of their immense stock on the first floor.

—The *venire* for the empanelling of an array of jurors for the third week of this month was issued Thursday afternoon, and as it is a legal necessity that the Court proclamation and list of jurors should be published in this issue, we have held our columns open until the Jury Commissioner fulfill their duties in the premises on Friday.

—Why would it not be policy for some of our citizens to look into the matter and see who the parties are that are selling to some of our young men, who are yet under twenty-one, intoxicating drinks, for there were, but a few nights since certain ones in such an intoxicated state that their actions on the streets were of too disgusting a nature to be allowed the second time.

—Rus Cooper, a former resident of this place has been employed by Haskill & Gifford in the capacity of clerk in their store in this borough, and they could not have made a better selection in that respect if they had tried all the fall, and since Rus. arrived there has been some decided improvements made in their store, which they give him the credit for, and which you all will notice at first sight on entering. But of course bachelors are generally very tasty about their work, though we don't mean to insinuate anything, Rus.

—At the instance of Borchert, Daggett & Co., Attorneys Orr & Cheeseman instituted an action against L. K. Purviance of Bradford, and publisher of the Court Record, which has an extensive circulation in the county. A writ of capias was issued and the defendant brought to the county seat and a bail bond of $1,000 demanded. The matter was finally adjusted on condition that Mr. Purviance cease publishing the Court Record and make certain explanations through the press. The proceedings grew out of a report published in the Record of a judgment entered against A. H. Borchert for the sum of $3,000. The amount in question should have been only $300, and the matter referred to another Borchert, but the report materially injured the credit of one of the plaintiffs in the above case.—*Era.*

—The Bradford Sunday *News* of last Sunday publishes what purports to be an interview with Andrew Tracy, intimating at the same time that it was obtained in spite of the Sheriff's positive refusal to allow an interview with the prisoner and all his precautions to prevent it. Any one acquainted with the tricks of the trade practiced by some sensational journals would not be deceived by this flimsey pretext, but the general public might be led to believe that the Sheriff was remiss in his duty in allowing opportunities of infringing upon his rules, and he is justly indignant because of such insinuations. He authorizes us to say that neither the Sunday *News* man, or any one else except himself and one or two of his deputies has passed a word with Andrew Tracy since the refusal of the Board of Pardons to commute his sentence, and even though the newspapers of the county were filled with pretended "interviews" the public need not be deceived and "suck-ed in" thereby.

—A singular instance of absence of mind is related of a gentleman engaged in the oil business in this region. He was stopping at a hotel in a neighboring city and upon returning was at a loss for a safe hiding place for $6,000 in bills which he was carying. Finally he rolled the money in a wad, thrust it in one of his stockings and placed it between the mattresses. When he awoke in the morning this circumstance had entirely slipped his memory. The loss of his money never occurred to him, but he began a frantic search for his missing hose. Not finding it he drew on his shoes over the bare foot and going to the office complained bitterly to the clerks that the rats had carried off one of his stockings, but obtained no satisfaction. It was not until he had arrived home that he missed the $6,000. Then the whereabouts of the missing sock came to his mind like a flash. He telegraphed to the hotel, the money was found just where he had left it and was restored to him inside of twenty-four hours. Truly it was a lucky find.—*Era.*

—The ladies of the M. E. Church gave a social supper at the church last evening for the purpose of raising funds wherewith to purchase some necessary furniture for use in the church, after the Courts have done with it. The ladies with their usual generosity and enthusiasm entered heartily into the project, donating their time and the supplies of their larders without stint, and as a consequence the tables groaned under their loads of meats and delicacies. At the appointed hour a large company assembled, every chair about the tables being occupied, and so far as we observed none of the occupants showing dyspeptic tendencies. The receipts of the entertainment were upwards of $60, all of which, with the exception of $38.50 yet in the hands of Mrs. Freeman, is in the hands of the Treasurer appointed by the Committee, Mr. E. Quackenbush who is authorized to deposit the balance remaining after paying the few legitimate bills of outside parties until such time as it may be deemed advisable to devote it (with other hoped for accumulations) to the purpose designated. The ladies one and all certainly deserve a great deal of credit for their unselfish labors, and they in turn express themselves as very grateful not only to our own citizens but to many gentlemen from abroad who so generously supported and encouraged them.

Extension of Time.

By order of the County Commissioners the date for opening of proposals for the erecting the new Court House has been extended to Tuesday, October 7. This extension was found necessary because the time was found too limited to enable contractors to make sufficient estimates.

Cheap Bread.

The supply of bread at Picard's bakery is inexhaustible and the price so low that no one need fear of starving. He is now selling full loaves at five cents a loaf, which is cheaper than the most careful housewife can make it.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.

OPENING OF NEW STREETS — ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS THROWN UPON THE MARKET.

There are few towns in Northern Pennsylvania more desirable as a place of residence than the borough of Smethport. It is the county seat of a large, flourishing and increasingly prosperous county. The social, educational and religious advantages are among the best. The healthfulness of its location is proverbial. It is easily accessible, yet sufficiently retired from the main thoroughfares of the world to avoid many of the unpleasant features of towns of greater pretensions. For several years past the borough has been steadily, surely and solidly growing. Unfortunately many of the eligible building lots have been in the hands of parties who are only interested, to put it in the mildest form, in the growth and prosperity of their own immediate surroundings and enjoy the contemplation of vacant lots rather than the influx of more progressive citizens, as a consequence many who would naturally take up their residence with their families and help build up the county seat are deterred from coming here simply because they cannot obtain a desirable location easily accessible to the business centre of the town upon which to build. To meet this want, which we hear expressed every day, Mr. Thomas King has purchased of Dr. S. D. Freeman several acres adjoining his own beautiful place, which he is laying out into lots for the benefit of any parties desiring to locate here. He has laid out two broad, beautiful streets through the entire plat, from Mechanic street to Nelson street; and also, realizing the fact that one of the greatest annoyances to parties living on new streets is the difficulty and delay in securing adequate side-walks, he has, in accordance with his well-known liberality of ideas, commenced the grading and laying of good substantial walks for the benefit of would-be purchasers of lots. This fact and the certainty of finding good water at moderate depths, make these lots especially desirable for homes. We have not learned the names of these new streets, but judging from the peculiar advantages of location they cannot fail to become equally desirable for residences with any other street in the borough. The lots will be sold at very moderate figures, and no one can now complain that they cannot buy a convenient lot in the borough of Smethport. The borough is to be congratulated upon having so public spirited a citizen as Mr. King, and we sincerely hope he may soon see his new addition thickly populated and deriving profit as well as pleasure from his efforts to build up and advance the growth and prosperity of the town.

The Nunda Railroad Suit.

We give this week some particulars of the suit for which we were unable to find room for last week. On the calendar of the adjourned term last week it appeared as Nathaniel E. Jones and others against Charles L. Bingham and others. There were four parties associated with Mr. Jones and fifteen with Mr. Bingham. As we stated last week, the trial commenced on Monday and ended Wednesday noon. The plaintiffs were represented by Messrs. Niles & Bagley of New York city, Gen. James Wood and Col. J. R. Strang of Geneseo. Defendants had for their counsel Geo. M. Osgoodby of Buffalo, L. N. Bangs of LeRoy, James C. Cochrane and Mr. Williams of Rochester, J. B. Adams of Geneseo, and A Moot of Nunda.

The action was brought by the plaintiffs as judgment creditors and also as stockholders of the Rochester, Nunda & Pa. R. R. Co., to set aside the foreclosure of the mortgage upon the property and franchises of the R. R. Co., and to recover two hundred and fifty thousand dollars damages as against the defendants for alleged frauds in the conduct of the business of the corporation and in the foreclosure. The plaintiffs sold the R. R. company some six thousand acres of wild lands in Pennsylvania as coal lands upon a contract. The R. R. Co., meeting with financial reverses could not pay for the lands, and the plaintiffs brought suit and recovered judgments against the R. R. Co. to the amount of $100,000, or thereabouts, and still kept the land themselves. This action was brought by them as holders of such judgments and also stockholders.

After a fair, impartial trial and full examination of all the testimony by the plaintiffs in the case, the court upon testmony being offered by the defendants, rendered judgment on the merits against the plaintiffs, holding that there was no evidence whatever on behalf of the plaintiff which showed the least cause of action against the defendant and fully acquitting them of any fraud or malfeasance.—*Dansville Advertiser.*

The Little Valley Jail Burned.

The *Era* of yesterday morning contained the following telegraphic account of the burning of the jail at Little Valley.

The county jail, a brick building 40 by 60, and three stories high, at Little Valley, was set on fire about two o'clock Tuesday afternoon by Nicholas Zaingel, an old prisoner who, it is rumored, is at times insane, and while in one of these crazy fits removed the corn husks, the contents of his pillow, unobserved and placed them in the ventilation channel which runs to the top of the building for the purpose of letting air into the different cells, and is four inches in width, being tightly boarded. He then cautiously set the husks on fire. The whole building was soon enveloped in flames. Everything was done to save the building, but it was of no avail. There were seven prisoners in the jail at the time, who were all safely rescued and taken to the court house, which is sixty feet in front of the jail. The building was insured for $7,000. The prisoners will be transferred to Mayville jail in the morning. A great deal of credit is due to Sheriff Winters and Deputy Mosier in rescuing all the prisoners.

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure effective, medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and of medicines.—*Exchange.* See another column.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Reported for the MINER.

SEPT. 26, MORNING SESSION.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Johnson. For the commonwealth, Geo. A. Berry and Elliott and for the defendant N. B. Smiley and Longfellow. The defendant was charged with the larceny of an oil well packer of the value of $35. From the evidence given it was proved that three packers were stolen from the freight depot of the Erie railway at Bradford, two of which were found in the possession of a man named Bole, now under arrest, and the other one in the house of the defendant. Detective Wilmoth stated having found the packer in the possession of defendant, and having heard a conversation between him and Bole, the man accused of having stolen the other two, wherein he, defendant, had asked Bole "not to squeal." For the defense it was alleged that the packer in question was left at defendant's house by a man in payment or security of several meals he had during defendants absence; defendant positively denies ever having had any such conversation with Boles, as testified by witness Wilmoth. Mr. Smiley, on behalf of defendant asked that the trial be postponed for a short time, pending the arrival of important witnesses in the defense.

In the case of the little colored boy, Charlie Underwood, charged with the larceny of $28. The court held the matter over until further information of the boy's parents and friends could be obtained.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Frank Johnson was then proceeded with, witnesses having arrived. Esquire Ackley, at Tarport testified to having been visited by defendant relating to the packer then in his possession, and asking his advice as to the disposal of it.

Melvin Wilson, stewart, at defendant's hotel, stated that a man left the packer in his possession, saying he would call for it next day; that he did not call next day, but in a few days afterward, asking witness to retain possession of the packer for a few days longer. Jury retired at 11: 45, and returned at 12:20 with a verdict of not guilty.

Coleville was well represented in court this morning by witnesses and friends of parties interested in the trial known as the "Coyle and Stoddard fight." Commonwealth vs. A. H. Stoddard, Ed. Bennett, Pat. McMahon and J. G. Hubbard. For the commonwealth, W. C. Hallihan and District Attorney Smith, and for the defendants, A. G. Olmstead, Elliott and Mullin. The defendants were charged with an aggravated assault and battery upon Geo. D. Coyle, the prosecutor, in August last at Coleville.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The prosecutor testified to having been in Coleville at the time stated in indictment, and was set upon by defendant Stoddard in the White House Hotel, assisted by others who witness could not identify; that Stoddard had an open knife in his hand, and that he and others struck him about the head and body, knocked him down and kicked him, struck him with chairs, lamps and bottles, and that some one, not recognized, stabbed him above the left breast with a knife. Witness showed court and jury the knife wound, evidently a straight thrust, also several cuts upon the back of his head. Walter Grow stated having seen the fight in the White House, and testified to having seen defendants, Stoddard and Hubbard, set upon prosecutor as stated, also saw Bennett strike him, and saw a knife in Stoddard's hand.

The grand jury here returned into court. They recommended that the County Commissioners do not disturb the present Court House building until after February term.

The court said that the grand jury had considered one hundred and twelve bills, sixty-five of which had been returned true bills, and complimented them not only upon the satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their duties but upon the remarkable expedition with which they had accomplished everything submitted to them.

The case of the commonwealth vs. Stoddard and others was then proceeded with. Mr. A. King, landlord of the White House, testified to having seen the fight in his hotel, and saw defendants Stoddard and Hubbel and another beating, stamping upon, kicking and pounding prosecutor with chairs and other articles. The evidence was substantiated by several witnesses following. Mr. Preston stated having seen the fight and, found a knife on the floor with the larger blade smeared with blood; had handed the knife over to the justice of the peace at Coleville. Knife produced in court. Mr. John Bean, J. P., at Coleville, stated having been called to the White House during the quarrel thereof—arrived in time to see defendant Stoddard in the act of striking prosecutor while lying flat on the floor, with a chair. In his official position as justice of the peace he called upon defendant to desist, but without effect. It was argued that defendants, Ed. Bennett and Pat. McMahon had no more connection with the fight than mere spectators. Defendant Stoddard stated having had conversation with prosecutor respecting threats and challenges said to have been sent to him, and that he afterwards met him at King's, and that prosecutor raised a chair or stool he was sitting upon at the time, and told him, defendant, with an oath, that he would brain him if he came closer. He positively denied having struck the prosecutor with a knife or with having one in his hand; he testified having seen a knife in the possession of defendant Hubbard, and that he, Hubbard, had struck the blow with a knife. Witness showed court and jury a scar on the back of his head which he stated was caused by a blow struck by prosecutor with a chair.

In the case of the commonwealth vs. D. J. Wilder, charged with wife desertion at Bradford, the court ordered that the defendant shall pay five dollars per week towards the maintainance of prosecutor until the fourth Monday of October, and if at that time defendant has a good home prepared the court would recommend, providing the girl Lilly Yeager be away, that prosecutor go back to defendant and live with him, subject to the approval of the court.

Commonwealth vs. Stoddard continued: Wm. Busey testified to having seen defendant Hubbard strike prosecutor with knife, and that he identified the knife in court, having had some talk with defendant a few days previously about a trade in knives. Pat. McMahon stated that he was in the house only for a few minutes, and that he took no active part in the fight.

EVENING SESSION.

Witness T. Riddell was re-called, and stated having had conversation with defendant Stoddard on Monday last, and that he, defendant, asked him, witness, not to let the court draw evidence out of him; that he had seen him strike prosecutor with a knife, he also stated having seen one of the crowd (name unknown) strike Stoddard on the head with a chair. The latter part of this evidence was fully substantiated by another witness named McIntire. The counsel on behalf of the defendants in their address to the jury argued that the two McMahons and Ed. Bennett were merely spectators, and not actively engaged in the melee, and the two others, Stoddard and Hubbard, if guilty at all were guilty only of simple assault and battery. In the charge the jury the court pointed out that if they found the wounds upon the prosecutor were caused by any or all of the defendants it was an aggravated assault, and that there was absolutely nothing in the position taken by defendants as excuse or in examination warranting them in taking the course they had; and remarked that although the three defendants in court were all charged together, it did not necessarily follow that they should all recieve the same punishment. The evidence as given may effect them separately and individually, and they need not all be guilty of the graver charge although one of them may be.

The recognizances in the following cases were forfeited, to be respited if appearance is entered next term: Commonwealth vs. J. Dempsey, Thos. Cappenger and Wm. Chambers. Commonwealth vs. Michael Myer and P. Freedman. Commonwealth vs. Pat. Lee and P. Freedman.

Court adjourned at 10:15.

SEPT. 27, MORNING SESSION.

It being a matter of utter impossibility for the court to dispose of more than a fraction of the criminal cases now before them, most of those who cannot have them tried this term have entered their recognizances to appear at the adjourned term in October next, and have returned home together with their army of witnesses.

At the opening of the court the jury deliberating upon the case of the Commonwealth vs. Stoddard and other gave in their verdict of guilty against Stoddard in manner and form as indicted; Ed. Bennett and Pat. McMahon not guilty.

There was a full attendance in court, and much interest manifested in the forthcoming case known as the "great silk robbery." Commonwealth vs. John Donaldson, Charles Haller, alias Charles Moore, and Madame M. C. Stewart. The indictment was entered in two counts; first, larceny; second, receiving stolen goods. For the commonwealth, G. A. Berry and Elliott, and for the defendants, N. B. Smiley and J. C. Backus. Defendants were charged with the larceny of a quantity of silk to the value of $1000, the property of De Forest Weld, from the premises known as the People's store in Bradford, September 18, 1878. The prosecution was based upon a conversation said to have been held at Limestone in an hotel kept by one of the defendants, and which first aroused suspicion. Mrs. Green, one of the prominent witnesses for the prosecution testified to having heard the convesastion, and also with seeing three teams drive into the hotel yard early in the morning after the robbery. For the defense Mr. Charles Moore testified that he was in Limestone the night in question, playing cards all night with witness Bateman. John Donaldson stated having gone to bed at the Wright House at 10:30 o'clock on that night. Madame Stewart stated she was in Bradford on the night in question at her own home, and that the silk in her possession she had purchased and paid for in June before from Weld. The trial of this case occupied the whole of the morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court in charging the jury said that although there were suspicious circumstances connected with the case, they felt bound to say that they should not feel satisfied with their returning a verdict of guilty, and reminded them that, taking the testimony as it stands, unless they can beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt find the defendants guilty, their course is clear, and would, therefore direct the clerk to return a verdict of not guilty. In the course of his remarks, Judge Williams said that he felt it due to the witnesses who had been employed in looking up evidence in this case that there was nothing whatever to reflect upon the creditability or veracity of any of them. An indictment for burglary was also entered against the defendants as above, but by the instuction of the court jury returned same verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Hutchinson, Defendant was charged with receiving goods, in Bradford, knowing the same to have been stolen. Instructed by the court, jury return a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Fred Mathews. Defendant was charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods This case having been brought up for the past three terms and no prosecutor appearing; by the instruction of the court the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Bocker and Joseph Bocker. For the commonwealth, Eugene Mullin and District Attorney and Smith, for the defendants, J. K. Wallace. The indictment was in two counts; first, with larceny, and second, with receiving stolen goods. Defendants were charged with the larceny of fifty lager beer kegs of the value of $300, being the property of Shafer & Co., the prosecutors in this case, of Bradford. It appears from the evidence elicited from witnesses that defendants had obliterated brands and marks from prosecutors kegs, and had painted them the same color as their own. For the defense Thomas Bocker testified that he had obliterated marks and repainted kegs of prosecutor by the instruction of Mr. Cowan, the revenue collector, and that he, prosecutor, owed defendants a certain number of empty kegs, which had never been returned to him, also that prosecutor had instructed him, defendant, to pick up any of his, prosecutors, kegs which he saw lying about town. One of the witnesses for the defense, James Calwell, came upon the stand in a state of intoxication, and after listening to his vain attempts to give his evidence in an intelligable manner for a few minutes the court instructed Deputy Sheriff to place him in a cell in the jail until he was in a fit state to give his evidence. Witness was removed looking very much surprised and scared at this sudden turn of events.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Case. Defendant was charged with assaulting his wife at her house in Tarport. The court remanded defendant to jail to remain there during next week with the hope that he might be enabled to furnish bail or pay costs, and if bail was returnished the sentence of the court would be very light.

EVENING SESSION.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Tuttle. For the Commonwealth, District Attorney Smith, and for the defendant, McSweeney and D. R. Hamlin. Prosecutor not present. Defendant was charged with the larceny of $35 from the person of Calvin Day on the 14th of May last at Tioga point.

Jury returned into court and gave their verdict in the case of the commonwealth vs. Thos. Bocker and Joseph Bocker, and find defendants Bocker guilty in manner and form as indicted, and the defendant Joseph Bocker, not guilty,

The case of commonwealth vs. Sam'l Tuttle was proceeded with. Several witnesses were examined, but the evidence against defendant was so slight that District Attorney Smith asked that the case might be dismissed, which was granted by the court, and jury returned a verdict of not guilty accordingly.

Commonwealth vs. James Goff. For the commonwealth, District Attorney Smith, and for the defendant, McSweeney. The defendant was charged with selling liquor without a license at Coleville. Defendant plead not guilty.

The court stated that an adjourned criminal court of October Sessions would be held the fourth Monday in October, and all recognizances would be made returnable to that date.

The court adjourned at 9:15 p. m., until 10 o'clock on Monday morning next.

SEPT. 29, MORNING SESSION.

There was but a scanty attendance in court at the opening this morning at 10 o'clock, either of the legal fraternity or spectators, there being nothing of importance going on, and the uncertainty of any criminal cases coming up, the interest brightened up somewhat, and the audience augmented considerably when Sheriff Sartwell and deputies marched into the court-room followed by about a dozen prisoners waiting for sentence.

Several cases on the argument list were disposed of and the court proceeded to the sentencing of prisoners: Mr. Berry pleaded with the court on behalf of Ellis Gamble, charged and convicted of the larceny of a trunk and contents at Duke Center. Mr. Berry stated having known prisoner's parents for some years, who were very respectable people, and asked the court for their sake and the youth of the prisoner who was but 20 years of age to season their justice with mercy. Taking these fact into consideration, and this being the first offense the sentence of the court would be to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution, and be committed to the penitentiary for one year.

James Goff, convicted of selling liquor without a license, was fined $100, and to stand committed until sentence of the court be complied with.

W. L. Shirk, convicted of larceny; this was the third time prisoner had been charged with the crime, but no witnesses having appeared for the commonwealth on both cases previously, he had been discharged; the court imposed a fine of $10 dollars and costs, and commited him to the penitentiary for two years and four months.

Robert E. Lindsey, convicted of assaulting his wife at Eldred was fined $10 and costs and committed to the county jail for ninety days.

Wm. Tift, convicted of larceny was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs and committed to the penitentiary for two years and six months.

David Ryan, convicted of forging a check on the Bradford National Bank was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs and committed to the penitentiary for three years.

Henry G. Stephens, one of the gang of moonlighters at Bradford was convicted of the larceny of 11 quarts of glycerine, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs and committed to the penitentiary for one year and five months.

Geo. McLaughlin, convicted of carrying concealed weapons, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs and to be committed in the county jail for six months.

The little colored boy, Charlie Underwood, was still further remanded pending information from friends, or until some one offered to give him employment or take charge of him.

John Cornelius, remanded from last February term, convicted with being drunk and kicking out a window on Main street, Bradford, purposely, so he stated, to procure lodging in the county jail, the Sheriff having denied him apartments in that commodious and pleasant abode; prisoner was remanded from February term to enable him to work and pay costs which he promised the court to do, but having failed to keep his promise the court sentenced him to pay a fine of $10 dollars and costs, and stand committed until paid.

Joseph Case, convicted on Saturday last with assaulting his wife. The court very much regretted that some arrangements could not be made, as suggested by them, and first sentenced him to pay a fine of $50 dollars and costs, but knowing his inability to procure the money, reduced the sentence to $10 dollars and costs and thirty days in the county jail.

Court adjourned at 11:45 a. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the court this afternoon the argument list was proceeded with; there were, however, two slight breaks in the otherwise monotonous routine of business; the first that of George Burnell, of Bradford, charged with assaulting his wife. Barney McCalmont appeared for complainant, defendant was without counsel. It appears from the evidence of Mrs. Barnett that defendant is anything but a model husband, and she has already entered a suit for divorce against him, but pending the decision of court she claims support for herself and two children. The court ordered defendant to pay three dollars per week towards the maintainance of his wife and accepted his own recognizance of $200 to appear at next December term to answer the charges against him.

[The balance of the proceedings up to the time of going to press consist of the trial of civil cases, the more important of which we will refer to hereafter.—ED.]

A Reproval for "James."

SMETHPORT, PA., Oct. 1st, 1879.

DEAR MINER:—I noticed in your paper of Sept. 25th a letter from Ceres signed "James," in which the writer's only object seemed to be to malign, or slander the Seventh Day Church, it must have been through some mistake that the article ever found a place in your columns, for I have lived in their immediate neighborhood and attended their church for several years (though not of their persuasion) and I have not been able to discover their members any more selfish or narrow-minded than the members of any other Christian church, their only peculiarity being in their holding their worship on the Seventh day of the week and any person who is so surcharged with hatred towards any society, organized for the purpose of improving the condition of degraded humanity, should not be allowed the privilege to deadhead his effusions in our local papers.

Respectfully yours, J. G. STRONG.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Smethport High School, for week ending Sept. 26, 1879.

The plan of this Roll is as follows:

At the beginning of each week the names of all the students of the High School are placed on this roll. If the conduct, the refinement, the self respect, and general deportment of the student have been such as is implied in the word "HONOR," that student is allowed a credit of one, for each such day, during the week, which, if perfect every day, will make the standing at the end of the week five, which is the highest number any one can obtain on this roll. On the other hand, for every misdemeanor, neglect of duty, or violation of self respect, one is deducted, and for five such failures the the name is dropped from this roll for the week. At the end of the term a final roll will appear, containing the names of those only who obtained the highest honors during the entire term:

Nellie Waller	5	Mary Waller	5
Minnie Collar	5	Millie Pattison	5
Hattie Tubbs	5	Annie Wilson	5
Ervin Kerns	*	Clarence Moses	*
Mary Hamlin	5	Ethel Armstrong	5
Lelia Knapp	5	Eva Forsyth	5
J M McCarey	5	Mate Sartwell	5
John Chalwick*	2	Harrie Knapp	5
Lillian Bush	5	Ada Brownell	5
Eva Collar	5	Orpha Stark	5
Maggie Smith	4	George W. Benton	4
Marvin S. Cones	5	Willie Klug	3
Fred W. Brownell	5	Frank S. Backus	5
Libbie Freeman	5		

*Have been lowered because of absence.

Our object in this is to raise the standard and dignity of the school. This, we believe, can only be done in proportion as the honor and self respect of students are elevated.

H. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Principal.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

The following is the standing of each member of the Intermediate Department for the month ending Sept. 23, 1879.

100 shows perfect recitations, a cross signifies promotion.

Jenny Haskill	100	Minnie Tubbs	93
William Degarmo	96	Minnie Rockwell	90
Mary Mullin*	98	Carlton Sprague	86
Gens Hamlin	98	George Backus	79
Lula Klug	95	Charles Odell	89
Phenia Teadvin	99	Elsin Patterson	70
May Mason	98	Burt Lyman	74
Sarah McNulty	99	Wilber Burlingame	76
Rena Richmond	98	Frank White	80
Eva Bush	99	Seneca Tubbs	90
Levi Tubbs	98	Jessie Canfield	90
Clayton Backus	95	Anna McNulty	88
Weddy Shepard	95	Charles Picard	81
Harry Wagoner	97	Joseph Wagoner	82
Alfred Kidder	98	Emery Gallup	70
Ella Freeman	90	Sadie Knapp	88
Orman Nourse	94	Anna Wind	70
Hattie Briggs	80	Alta Cones	89
John Bowdarl	80	Flora Marty	82
Jenny Forsyth	88	Joseph McCarty	70
Lulu Goodrich	90	Frank Vickery	76
Lida Wagoner	92	Millie Bartholomew	88
Ina Bush	94	Charles Sterrett	90
Aline McCarty	93	Mary Carlin	75
Flora Burlingame	95	Clifford Burlingame	70
Neva Eaton	90	Ella Wright	99
Ida King	93	Webbie Bordick	

EMMA L. BACKUS, Teacher.

DIED.

ELLIS—September 29, 1879, in Farmers Valley, Lena V., daughter of Royal and M. A. Ellis, aged two years, six months and sixteen days.

STULL—September 22, 1879, in Farmers Valley, Daisy M., daughter of Joseph and Henrietta Stull, aged two years, six months and four days.

—Kidney-Wort, the only known remedy acting at the same time on the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

Wanted.

300 cords of Elm, red Oak and white Oak, for stave and Heading bolts, at the Smethport Extract Works. 3t

Set back 42 years.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c., my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father.)

"A SPLENDID MEDICINE."

MAHONING FURNACE, Pa., May 13, 1878. Dr. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have tried your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic and find that it is a splendid medicine. My father had been sick a long time. One bottle has helped him more than any medicine he has ever used. My wife, also, has used a bottle with good results.

Yours truly,
JACOB SMITH.

Does It Injure the Skin?

It does no. Hamilton's Oriental Balm is entirely free from anything calculated to injure the skin or health. It is decidedly the best thing in the market. It removes tan, pimples, freckles, moth patches, black worms or grubs and leaves the skin clear and transparent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

A Vital Question Answered.

Thousands of dyspeptic and billious sufferers who have exhausted the list of official remedies in vain, are asking if there is any remedy for their misery. There is Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic will give them immediate relief and eventually restore them to perfect health. It is a Stomachic, an alterative and a gentle diuretic combined in one delicious and refreshing draught. It is also a valuable tonic and produces none of the prostrating effects sure to follow the use of liquors. Price 50 cents per bottle; samples 25 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

"Truth is Life."

There is nothing that tends to relieve the human frame from the tumults of every day life more than quiet rest and sleep at night. Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound will make you sleep as sweetly as you could desire, for the most frequent cause of sleeplessness is dyspepsia, and by the use of this compound the liver is stimulated to healthy action, and you "feel like a new man" and sleep as you have never slept before. Sample bottles 15 cents; large size, $1. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

LEGAL.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. HENRY W WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL, and F. S. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Thursday, Oct. 2, 1879, and to me directed, for holding Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 20th day of Oct., 1879, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Oct. 2, 1879, and the 104th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

R. SARTWELL, Sheriff.

List of Jurors.

Traverse Jury for September Adjourned Term Oct. 20, 1879.

Annin—Miles Harter, George Nichols.
Bradford City—J. F. Abbott, Chas. F. Ackley, E. B. Carpenter, E. W. Coddington, James Fay, Owen McMahon.
Bradford—Andrew Brown, G. C. Corwin, M. A. Chamberlain, Sylvester DeGeiter, W. H. Fisher, Geo. Powell, W. E. Proctor.
Ceres—N. B. Foot.
Eldred—S. G. Lamphire.
Hamlin—John Hafner.
Hamilton—Wm. Culbertson, Henry Cathers, Washington Morrison, Calvin Nickelson.
Keating—C. E. Barrett, Rhea Gallup, Geo. Irons.
Kendall—W. A. Helmer, James Lynch.
Liberty—Wm. C. Dickerson, J. H. Sherrel.
Lafayette—J. L. Manton.
Otto—L. B. Decker, J. E. Baldwin.
Smethport—F. W. Backus, S. Gifford.
Sergeant—Robt. Dick, J. B. Tate.

JAMES A. ANDERSON, }
R. SARTWELL, Sheff. } Jury Com'rs.

Estray.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Hamlin township, (Marvin Creek) on or about the 1st of July last, a white yearling bull, with brindle neck and a few brindle spots on body. The owner is requested to prove property